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VOL. XVI NO. 45.

## THE VIEWPOINT

### OF THE SOCIALIST APPLIED TO CURRENT EVENTS.

**The Significance of The German Elections—The Contradictory "Age Limit"—A Count On American Aristocracy—The Bourgeoisie Commerce Commission; and Others.**

If the opinion of the Berlin "Vorwärts," central organ of the German Social Democracy, turns true, and the party's vote of this year "is far in excess of that of 1903," then, despite the party's heavy loss of seats in the Reichstag, the party will have won a popular victory. Whichever way the facts turn out to be, this election in Germany will be found fraught with significance—for the true cause of the true Revolution, in America as well as in Germany.

The Pennsylvania Railroad has raised the "age limit" from 35 to 40 years at which an employee may be taken. Thus the "dead line" is pushed off 5 years. The previous "dead line" was said to be "in the interest of the public." In whose interest is the change?

Count de Mandat-Grancey is on the right track. Lecturing on the subject of "American Aristocracy" in Paris on the 21st of this month, he concluded that "the solution of the present social problem in the United States will be either Socialism or Aristocratic Domination. The Count's instinct was correct when he gave Socialism the right of way in his alternative.

If, as Chancellor Day of Syracuse claims, "trust investigators are yelping yelpers," then the Day "trust defenders" must be barking hounds. A cheerful social system that in which divides society into wolves and hounds.

Roosevelt's chipper chicks test to Jamaica with what they are bound to meet elsewhere, and with increasing frequency. This thing of landing armed forces on foreign territory "in the interest of humanity" and starting "to do things" will not be tolerated everywhere as it was tolerated in Panama and Santo Domingo.

Well did the sister of Corey, the President of the Steel Trust, say that a rich man's home was not the proper place for a young boy. Here is the eldest son of Mrs. Marshall Field, a lad who would have but to choose any noble avocation in the world, deliberately choosing as his ideal a post in the military service of Great Britain. Such is the effect of the atmosphere produced by wealth acquired in the ways of capitalism.

The Interstate Commerce Commission forgets and never learns. It is new big with the plan to "free the coal mines from railroad control" by the ingeniously stupid contrivance of a law that shall restrict the ownership of mines by railroad companies. Does the Interstate Commerce Commission forget that railroad directors have wives, cousins, sisters and aunts, and will the Interstate Commerce Commission never learn that, through these relatives railroad companies can own all the mines they need and operate them to suit themselves?

No candle should be allowed to be hidden under a bushel. In order to make sure that the candle of Editor Chase, Duld be given full chance to shine, we take it from under the bushel of his "Piano, Organ and Musical Instrument Workers' Journal," and here hold it up to the open. In his last November issue this brilliant candle occurs:

"We are sorry for De Leon, the poor old skate. Now that the Western Federation of Miners have withdrawn from the Industrial Workers of the World, there is nothing left but De Leon and his halo of veneration. We say poor old De Leon, 'tis sad but only too true."

The latest act in the Panama Canal Swindle Tragedy is the sudden resignation of the Chairman of the Panama Canal Commission, Theodore Shonts, to accept the Presidency of the Ryan-Belmont Interborough Railroad Company. One may imagine the shallowness of interest in the Panama Canal scheme, and the utter valuelessness of the enthusiasm thereof, all along manifested by a man who drops its management as he would a night shirt, to don the management of another

concern. Thus scandal follows scandal, and the plot of the Panama Canal Swindle Tragedy hastens to its closing act.

Capitalism, by its perversion of labor and invention to private profit, is turning civilization into a holocaust. Twenty-five dead in a train wreck at Fowler, Ind., is its latest contribution in this direction.

Chancellor Day's characterization of the poor as drunks and idlers is topsyturvy. The drunks and idlers are in the capitalist class from whom he draws his salary. For their benefit real estate and other trusts are devised in law; and private sanatoria dot the most beautiful portions of the country. The poor are required by the railroad and other corporations of the country which employ them to abstain from drink. For this abstinence they each receive yearly on the average not enough wages to pay the ordinary drink bills of the extraordinary "lusers" for whom Chancellor Day speaks with such disinterested valor. As for idling, the poor are driven at their work at such terrific speed, that more than 500,000 of them are annually killed or injured at their labors. Chancellor Day, in the language of the modern classics, is "off his nut," rendered insane by the donations from Mr. Archibald, Standard Oil vice-president, that his ravings generally bring.

### LECTURE OPENING SUCCESSFUL.

Arlington Hall Filled—Brilliant Address by Frank Bohn.

The series of winter lectures to be given at Arlington Hall, East Eighth street, under the auspices of Section New York, Socialist Labor Party, was inaugurated under the most favorable circumstances January 23. The hall was filled to its seating capacity, largely by strangers. The audience, among whom were many women, listened to the brilliant and instructive introductory lecture, entitled "The Labor Process," delivered in an able manner by Frank Bohn, the National Secretary of the Socialist Labor Party. Bohn explained that the lecture was introductory to a series of five lectures based on Marx' Value, Price and Profit, that was intended to popularize the latter work, in accordance with a suggestion made by the late John J. Kinnally. The introductory lecture treated of the labor process under primitive communism, chattel slavery, feudalism and capitalism, showing the causes that gave rise to the labor process in these various epochs, together with its sociological results, the whole closing with a glowing prospect of the labor process of the future.

At the close many questions were asked, most of them directly relating to the various phases of the subject; and all of them indicative of the interest created. A collection netting \$10.55 was taken up.

Sam French acted as chairman, making appropriate remarks and calling attention to the party press, literature and organization.

The lecture adjourned with the audience well pleased.

Justus Ebert lectured on "Early American Labor Organizations," on January 30. The lectures will continue every Wednesday evening.

Bohn will deliver the second lecture of his series on February 6.

### GOLDFIELD MINERS

Contribute Five Hundred Dollars to Industrial Workers of the World.

Goldfield, Nev., January 18.—At the last meeting of Goldfield Miners' Union five hundred dollars were contributed to the striking I. W. W. cooks and waiters, and five hundred dollars to Wm. E. Trautmann and General Executive Board to help organize the workers in the Industrial Workers of the World.

An I. W. W. Miner.

### O'NEILL TURNED DOWN.

Schenectady I. W. W. Demonstratively Stays Away From His Meeting.

Schenectady, N. Y., January 27.—John M. O'Neill, editor of the Miners' Magazine, addressed a meeting here in the middle of last week, ostensibly on the Moyer-Haywood outrage. It was a frost, barely 60 men attending. This is not to be construed as an indication of indifference on the part of the I. W. W. here toward the fate of their brothers in the West. All of our 3,200 members are deeply interested in the case; the small attendance at the meeting was merely a spontaneous turning down of O'Neill.

## CRITICAL TO AMERICAN LABOR.

For some time the rumor has been afloat that Gompers "was to organize national indignation meetings" in order to secure justice at the trial of Moyer, Haywood and Pettibone; the rumor has been gathering shape from month to month; the December "Socialist Party Official Bulletin" announced the holding of secret meetings looking to the calling together of a national conference of Trades Unions "under the auspices of the American Federation of Labor"; finally, the Central Federated Union of this city, a Gompers organization, took, at its session of the 20th instant, the concrete step in that direction. A motion was unanimously adopted "calling upon President Gompers to summon as soon as possible a national convention of representative workmen to secure the ways and means that may guarantee the prisoners [Moyer, Haywood and Pettibone] an impartial trial and give them the benefit of proper counsel."

The fix in which a capitalist conspiracy has placed the prisoners of Ada County Jail is precarious enough. When, however, the bat-like figure of Samuel Gompers, the Vice-President of Belmont's Civic Federation, rises above the horizon, and spreads its clawy sable wings over the heads of these much-tried prisoners, then, not the fate of these men only, but the fate of the whole Working Class of America is darkened by a heavy cloud.

Concede the circumstances and the issue most favorable to a conference of Labor "under the auspices" of Gompers. Concede that a conference of Labor "under such auspices" would result in the merited acquittal of all the three men, and that, in the absence of a conference "under such auspices," all the three men would become the victims of a judicial murder;—concede that, the extreme case possible, and what would be the result? The result would be that the Gooding-McDonald National Conspiracy, with its ramifications in every State of the Union, would have purchased from Gompers the right to slaughter workmen wholesale. That National Conspiracy would have purchased from Gompers

immunity to resume the sport of shooting down in the back whatever number of workers they chose when on strike. It would be a repetition of the appalling scene history tells about that took place on an island of the Rhone, we think it was, when, upon the death of Caesar, the triumvirate that was about to despoilize the world exchanged lives among themselves—each granting to the other two the privilege to sacrifice the lives of some of his own friends, in exchange for the right granted to him by them to sacrifice the lives of some of their friends. Moyer, and Pettibone we know little; Haywood we know better. When recently the proposition was made to Haywood that he withdraw from the political contest in Colorado, with the veiled promise of acquittal, his indignant answer was he would SOONER WALK TO THE GALLOWS THAN BETRAY THE WORKING CLASS. Upon the theory that

In companions That do converse and waste the time together.

Whose souls do bear an equal yoke of love,

There must be needs a like proportion Of lineaments, of manners and of spirit,

the conclusion is justified that Haywood's sentiments are also Moyer's and Pettibone's. So concluding, it is unimaginable these men would consent to purchase their lives by contributing directly or indirectly towards the relapsing of the American Labor Movement into the charnel house over which Gompers hovers as the sable genius of that pit.

Moreover, the circumstances are by no means those just assumed, to wit, that only a conference of Labor "under the auspices of Gompers" can save the three innocent lives now in jail. A comprehensive view of the circumstances point, on the contrary, to the theory that nothing will so steel the nerves of the would-be capitalist assassins as the established fact that, thanks to their crimes, Gompers has been enabled to place his hook in the

nose and his bridle in the mouth of American Labor, at the very time that hook and bridle were slipping. A conference of the Working Class of the land "under the auspices of Gompers" would patentize the fact that Belmont's labor lieutenant—the ominous figure, under whose bat wings the working class of the land has been led to repeated slaughters, and kept un-taught and ripe for further slaughters—controls the acts of Labor.

A monster conference of the Unions of the land?—Bravo! The sinking of all differences and of all heartburnings that differences engender?—Certainly! But "under the auspices" of GOMPERS?—Why, the identical wires, that connect Gooding-McDonald with the McParlands and Orchards, connect with Belmont's Vice-President and the parlor of Mrs. Potter Palmer. He who knows not this knows nothing; he who knows this and yet would shut his eyes to the fact is a fatuous fool. The fact is too obvious to need proving even by the significant circumstance that the mover of the motion at the Central Federated Union was none other than the Morris Braun—the worthy whose relations with the brewery bosses, black as those relations were, were eclipsed not quite two years ago when, as a committee "in behalf" of the striking employees of Belmont's subway and elevated roads, he declared the "strikers had done wrong" in that "they had broken their contracts!"—the worthy whose infamous lieutenantship for Gompers raised such a howl in this city that even the participant in, and profliter by his crimes, the Volkzeitung Corporation party, felt constrained to drop him from its ticket on which he had become a fixture!

Let all the Unions—A. F. of L. I. W. W., and the numerous not affiliated ones—unite in a monster National Conference to push, watch, safeguard the trial of our brothers in Idaho, but not to push, watch and safeguard the interests of Belmont's fraternity, as would be the inevitable result of such a conference "under the auspices of Gompers."

## INDUSTRIAL COUNCIL

SHOWS WHAT CAN BE DONE TO ENTHUSE THE RANK AND FILE.

Attendance of General Membership Larger Than Ever Before—Mexican Railway Workers Desire Closer Connection With I. W. W.—Two New Branch Locals Added to New York Roster.

The meeting of the New York Industrial Council held Thursday, January 24, at 222 East 29th street, showed what can be done by revolutionary organization built on the proper lines, to wake up the rank and file of the unions and the working class generally. Never before has there been so large an attendance of I. W. W. members exclusive of delegates, and the interest and enthusiasm with which the proceedings of the Council were followed augurs well for the growth of the movement in this stronghold of capitalism and Gompersism.

The regular report of National Organizer Fischer was, as usual, chock full of the most hopeful and encouraging information. The Beller cloak strike in this city is in excellent condition, and the opposition can hardly be maintained by Beller for another week. Two new musicians' locals have been added to the roster in spite of the disruptive efforts of Sherman's weather-vane organizer of last year.

The news from Chicago is even better. Sherman's kangaroo headquarters is on its last legs; the one half-baked issue of the pirated "Industrial Worker" appeared only because the last convention settled all the bills run up on the paper; where the next issue is coming from, no one knows. The Industrial Bulletin, on the other hand, will be made a weekly paper, just what the organization needed to keep its membership posted and in close touch with headquarters, and will begin regular issuance in February.

From Chicago also comes the information that the Mexican United Railway Workers in convention assembled a week ago, sent greetings to the I. W. W., applied for literature, and asked for a correspondence with that body looking to either direct affiliation or mutual rela-

tions and recognition of cards. "We believe your form of organization the only correct one," they wrote, "and admire you firm stand for the right in your last convention." Secretary Trautmann is pushing the plan suggested to us early an accomplishment as possible.

A widely distributed debate occurred on the formation of a Jewish organizing board or committee, to take the place, as a center of propaganda work, of the now dissolved Jewish sub-council. That such a body was necessary was fully evident to every delegate present. The discussion was over the best methods of building up the body. Finally the matter was given over to the Organization Committee of the Council, with full power to proceed with the organization of a Jewish organization committee, to be under the jurisdiction of the committee representing the Council.

As a great deal of important business including the election of officers, was crowded out by the matters which did come up, it was decided to hold an adjourned meeting the following Thursday. If the interest in the work keeps growing in the future as it has been lately, New York will be making some of the other cities containing I. W. W. Councils, "sit up and take notice."

### BUFFALO UNITY CONFERENCE.

Local 43, I. W. W. Starts the Ball Rolling With Good Results.

Buffalo, January 23.—The Socialist Unity Conference met at International Hall on Jan. 22, and elected E. Hauk permanent chairman and S. L. Brooks Secretary. Motions were carried to the effect that the different organizations invited to join the Conference should hold a discussion to take place at the Socialist Party's Headquarters, the first Monday in February.

The subject of the discussion is to be "How shall the working class organize in order to emancipate itself?" The following rules were adopted: The time given each speaker shall be ten minutes and this shall be the limit unless an extension is granted by the voice of the whole Conference. Also that no person not a member of one of the invited organizations shall be allowed to take part in the discussion.

This Unity Conference was called largely through the efforts of I. W. W. No. 43, of Buffalo, and the following or-

## DOUBLE PROTEST

BLOODY SUNDAY AND MOYER-HAYWOOD MEETINGS COMBINED.

Chicago Revolutionary Organizations Unite to Honor Memory of Russian Working class Dead, and to Aid in Preventing Massacre of Americans—William E. Trautmann Carries Audience With Him in Powerful Speech—"Doughnut Brigade" on Deck, Middle Class Leaders Stay Snug at Home.

Chicago, January 24.—The Russian Democratic Society, Social Revolutionists, the Bund, the Socialist Terrorists and Local No. 85, I. W. W., arranged a monster mass meeting in commemoration of their slaughtered fellow workers in far off Russia and to protest against the attempted murder of Industrial Unionists in this supposedly "Free America." The meeting was held at Metropolitan Hall, in the heart of the Ghetto, on Sunday, January 20. Chairman J. Spielman announced Mrs. L. Lewis as the first speaker. She delivered a lengthy address in English. Fellow-worker Kamowsky, who recently arrived from the field of battle, then took the floor and warmed those present by giving a short history of "Red Sunday" and also asked those who slipped the clutches of the "Little Father," not to remain inactive or indifferent to the despotic actions of our American Czars.

But it remained for William E. Trautmann to deliver the address. He was asked to participate: The S. P., S. L. P., Hungarian Socialist Federation, Arbeiter Ring, Socialist Woman's Branch, Bebel Club, Bund, Jewish Club, Russian Club, and the Polish Branch of the I. W. W.

### THE MOYER-HAYWOOD TRIAL.

The Daily People will publish telegraphic reports of the Moyer-Haywood trial, by Wade R. Parks. These reports will not be stenographic, but will contain the important and leading features. They will be re-published in the Weekly People. The date of the trial has not been definitely settled, as yet; so it is impossible to state when the publication of the reports will begin. As soon as the trial begins the reports will also begin.

mann to arouse the audience to enthusiasm. His speech, delivered in German, was superb. He showed up the slick and traitorous Gaps of Russia and their counterparts in America. He showed that to come and ask justice from rulers, be they czars or economic masters, is always answered by insults and bullets, but to organize along industrial lines for our emancipation, will command respect, fear, and eventually mean the attainment of the goal, the Industrial Commonwealth. Prolonged applause followed this telling point, and when the speaker mentioned St. John, the Little Giant of the West, who was hunted, arrested and finally driven out of Idaho and Colorado because he organized the slaves of the mines, the crowd cheered to the echo.

Although Trautmann intended to use the 25 minutes allotted him, he gave way at this point to fellow-worker J. P. Thompson, who in his cool, logical, and convincing way, held his hearers down to close attention, frequently interrupted by outbursts of approval, especially when he remarked that the emancipation of the working class can only be brought about by an organization of, by and for the working class, without any affiliation with any political party.

At the suggestion of the arrangement committee, our Jewish comrade from Russia made an eloquent appeal for funds. The Independent Cloakmakers won the people by donating \$10 to the Moyer-Haywood Defense Fund. The money collected amounted to about \$30.

Mrs. L. Parsons then arose to speak; her remarks were also well received. Mrs. Lillian Forberg, our lady orator when called upon again enthused the proletaires of the Ghetto. She pointed out the determination of the Russian nobles across the sea as well as our home product the Mine Owners and other capitalists to crush by brutal treatment of those who fight for labor's cause, labor's aspiration to free itself from the yoke of slavery. Not only those in official positions are singled out for punishment, but also workers of the rank and file are made to feel the wrath of our masters by being blacklisted and deported. This case is not only the case of Moyer, Haywood and Pettibone, but of all who stand for the overthrow of despotism of every kind. The only hope of the working class throughout the world lies in an organization of workers whose aim is to take and hold that which labor produces. Only so organized, can we hope to achieve victory over our masters, be they czars or economic kings.

One remarkable feature of this meeting was the general and unusual approval given to all I. W. W. speakers. Although late, the entire crowd stayed to listen to two more speakers, one in Jewish and the other in Russian; both of whom did justice to the occasion.

The following resolution was adopted, without a dissenting voice:—

Whereas, the capitalists of the west have conspired to crush the organization of "labor," and to this end have brushed aside all pretense of justice, setting at naught the rights of habeas corpus trial by jury and the other bulwarks of freedom they so loudly proclaim exist, and have kidnapped three members of our class, and are seeking to murder them, not because they are Moyer, Haywood and Pettibone, but because they represent an organization which stands uncompromisingly for the economic interests of the working class; and

Whereas, If these men are saved, it must be by the united efforts of the working class, therefore be it

Resolved that we members of the working class in mass meeting assembled call on all wage earners of this country to unite as a class and use every effort to save our brothers from the gallows which the capitalists are erecting for them."

Amid cheers for the Social Revolution, and for Moyer, Haywood and Pettibone and St. John, the meeting adjourned.

Sussman, who was to be chairman, Siskind and "I. A. M. Simons," who were asked and consented to speak, did not show up. But the "proletarian rabble" could well get along without them. The collection might seem small for such a crowd, but the people of the Ghetto are continuously contributing. They give much more than those who call them "beggars," "tramps," and "doughnut brigade." These people will be found in our ranks at the critical hour, the same as in Russia, when the O'Neills, Stedmans, "I. A. M. Simonses" and other self-appointed leaders go into hiding, to crawl out after the smoke of battle has disappeared, to tell the workers "I told you how to do it."

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## CONGRESSIONAL

TWO CURIOUS BILLS, ONE IN THE HOUSE 'TOTHER IN THE SENATE.

While Enjoying the Breeze on Top of the Social Coach, and Improving the Softness of Their Seats by a Raise of Their Salaries, Congressmen Introduce Two Bills to "Investigate" the Condition of Workingmen and Working Children.

Leaving aside as not truly economic the time taken up by Congress last week in passing a bill that increases the salaries of Senators and Representatives from \$5,000 to \$7,500, and the salaries of the Speaker and the Vice-President from \$8,000 to \$12,000 respectively, a case of pure "grab," Congress had and continues to have before it two bills of prime economic importance. One is the bill passed by the House authorizing the Secretary of Commerce and Labor to "investigate and report upon the industrial, social, moral, educational and physical condition of women and child workers in the United States," the other is a bill in the Senate, introduced by Senator Beveridge to limit child labor by means of Federal statutes.

The debate in House and Senate on these two bills ran across the gamut of the impassioned in some few instances, the "critically scientific" in others, and the coldly hostile in yet a third set of instances. Different, however, as the keys may have seemed in which these several speeches were pitched, they were in fact all pitched in one and the same fundamental key. A bird's-eye view of the debates can be reproduced no better than by reproducing here the masterly picture drawn by the master hand of the author of "Looking Backward" in his description of the morality and intellectual plane of the class which had contrived to live by the mysterious process of "the without consumption, of the without combustion," in other words by investing a little, living in idleness on that, and, at the end of the song having a larger original accumulation than when they started. Bellamy said:

"I can do no better than to compare society as it then was [our own days] to a prodigious coach which the masses of humanity were harnessed to and dragged toilsomely along a very hilly and sandy road. The driver was hunger, and permitted no lagging, though the pace was necessarily very slow. Despite the difficulty of drawing the coach at all along so hard a road, the top was covered with passengers who never got down, even at the steepest ascents. These seats on top were very breezy and comfortable. Well up out of the dust, their occupants could enjoy the scenery at their leisure, or CRITICALLY DISCUSS THE MERITS OF THE STRAINING TEAM."

The capitalist class, on the top of the coach, or be it in House and Senate represented, "critically discussed" or proposed to "investigate" the condition "industrial, social, moral, educational and physical" of the women and children harnessed to the coach, and who panting in plain view for food and rest are dragging the coach of society up the sandy and hilly ground of what?

### HARTFORD, ATTENTION!

Owing to the circumstances that, is the De Leon lecture on "Industrialism," announced to take place on next Feb. 3 in the afternoon at Parson's Theatre, were held on that date, it would become impossible for the Russian revolutionist, Gregory Gerchouni, now in this country on a short tour, to address the people of Hartford, the De Leon meeting stands postponed for two weeks by mutual arrangement.

Accordingly, the address by Daniel De Leon on "Industrialism" will be delivered on Sunday, February 17th, at 3 p. m., Parson's Theatre.

The tickets sold for February 3 will remain good. Ticket sellers should make it their business to notify their customers of the changed date.

### ATTENTION, PROVIDENCE!

A special meeting of section Providence will be held on TUESDAY eve, February 5 at 81 Dyer street, Room 1 to discuss and take action on the report of the organizer.

Organizer.

Watch the label on your paper. It will tell you when your subscription expires. First number indicates the month, second, the day, third the year.



## WHO OWNS THE U. S.

EXPLANATORY LETTER FROM HENRY LAURENS CALL.

Park Ave. Hotel, New York.  
January 21, 1907.Frank Behn,  
Nat'l Secretary Socialist Labor Party,  
New York, City.Dear Sir:  
I respectfully submit the following correction of the published reports relating to my paper, entitled "The Concentration of Wealth," read before the American Association for the Advancement of Science, at its recent session in New York City.

My estimate as to wealth concentration, is that one per cent. of the population of the United States, now own practically NINETY per cent. of the entire wealth of the nation.

This estimate is based upon a compilation referred to by Senator Ingalls upon the floor of the United States Senate, January 14, 1891, to the effect that 31,100 persons then owned 50 per cent. of the wealth of the nation. With this also substantially agrees (for the purpose of the estimate) the computations of Dr. Chas. B. Spahr, to the effect that one per cent. of our population, owned in 1890, 51 per cent. of the national wealth; and of Mr. Geo. K. Holmes, of the Census Bureau, to the effect that 3-100 of one per cent. of our population then owned 20 per cent. of our national wealth; as also numerous other authorities, substantially uncontradicted at the time, showing a general agreement upon the part of statisticians, that one per cent. or less than one per cent. of our population owned, in 1890, practically half the wealth of the nation.

I, however, insist that in order to make these statistics (of seventeen years ago) applicable to-day, allowance must first be made for the known increase, both in size and number of the enormous fortunes responsible for that condition; due in part to ordinary interest rates, but also, and especially, to trust formation, railway "reorganization," and other causes set forth at length in my article.

My estimate as to indebtedness, is based upon the census of 1890, giving our mortgage, bond, and general indebtedness, public and private, at that time, as \$18,087,170,548. The census of 1890 is repeatedly silent upon this important subject; and, notwithstanding the excessive bonding of our corporations within this period, I have assumed that our indebtedness has increased only in the same proportion as our national wealth has itself increased; bringing the total at this date to, approximately, \$30,000,000,000.

I then continue:—"But the stocks of our railway, trust and other corporations, are expected to draw dividends, and constitute as truly an indebtedness upon the part of the public to the owners of wealth as do mortgages and bonds themselves; and these, under their present enormous over-capitalization, would perhaps double our debt burden; with the power given these corporations to levy a tax upon the industry and property of the nation, as extortive in extent as were that debt burden to exceed, in fact, all the actual, tangible wealth of the nation." It will be seen, at a glance, that this is a vastly different statement from that attributed to me in the reports, to the effect that this indebtedness does in fact exceed all the actual, tangible, wealth of the nation.

In disproof of this estimate, as to wealth concentration, an enumeration is given of farms, homes, savings bank deposits, insurance policies, and even corporation stocks, in the possession of the people; while a distinguished financier disposes of my estimate as to indebtedness, by the assertion that "a share of stock in a corporation is not a debt in the economic sense of the term; but is simply the certificate of title to joint ownership in a valuable property"; and therefore concluded that this estimate is "intrinsically absurd."

But, however our financiers may settle this question to their own satisfaction, so far as the public is concerned the payment of dividends upon these stocks differs only in name from the payment of interest upon the bonds; and the public it is that pays both interest and dividends, even as it has already paid for the properties themselves, besides contributing to the enormous fortunes of the financiers in control.

What, indeed, is the preponderating part of the "valuable property," of which these stocks are "a certificate of title to," but the power given these corporations to tax the public upon all its products, supplies, and public services? This it is that has already compelled the public not only to pay for the properties, but also to build up the enormous fortunes of the exploiters of these corporations; and that now enables these financiers to recapitalize the properties at three, or even five, times their real worth. The sum of \$40,000,000,000 of these "securities" thus constitutes, in fact,

a first lien, or "blanket" mortgage, upon all the property of the nation; and not until this incumbrance is "lifted" can the farmer of other citizen be said, in any true sense, to own his farm or home; nor, until then, can any enumeration of farms or homes, as being "popularly owned," be considered at all conclusive upon this subject, or as substantially affecting my estimate of wealth concentration.

Nor yet can the people be said, to an appreciable extent, to be the proprietors of these corporations. If the wage earner has invested his hard-earned and scantily spared, savings in a share of corporation stock, it is because he has been lured, as in the case of the United States Steel Corporation, into the belief that his investment would be safe, as well as available in case of need. And with this well remembered exception, and perhaps two or three other operations of like character, the owners of these corporation stocks will, as a rule, be found very safely included within the 800,000 names, constituting the one per cent. of our population designated as the so-called "wealthy class," embraced in my estimate.

Nor yet can the items of savings bank deposits, and insurance policies extant, be said to argue the possession of wealth in the body of the people. The few dollars deposited in the savings bank, usually constitute the sole dependence of the toiler and his family against sickness, the loss of employment, or any of the thousand and one vicissitudes of life that beset the "hand-to-mouth" existence of the great body of our population; and, it therefore remains, and is increased, as a precious possession; even though the debts of the depositor may exceed, many times, the small pittance deposited. So also insurance is, again, almost the sole dependence of the toiler's family in case of his death; and is, therefore, taken out, and the premium paid, so long as the holder can beg or borrow a dollar, and regardless of every other obligation.

In order, then, to arrive at any just estimate as to wealth concentration, it will be necessary to place over against the farm or home or other assets of every citizen, not only his own individual liabilities, but also the proportion his property, labor, and living are compelled to bear of the enormous overcapitalization of our trusts, railways, and other corporations possessing monopoly, or taxing powers. Such overcapitalization is but the capitalization of the power of these corporations to compel this contribution; and as well might we omit the mortgage upon the farm or home, as to omit this item, from our estimate of the owner's solvency. Upon this, the only correct basis of computation, my estimate, of 10 per cent. of our national wealth as yet remaining with the body of the people, would seem to be a gross exaggeration.

These estimates, as also the conclusions drawn from them, are revolutionary of accepted notions; and I expect them to be bitterly assailed. As here given, however, they are, at least, what I intended to say, and am prepared to substantiate. Unfortunately, owing to a miscarriage in the mails, I did not receive the program of the Section, advising me that an abstract of my paper would be required, until the morning of the day the paper was to be read. The abstract was hastily dictated, and received from the stenographer as I was hurrying to the Association Hall, giving me no opportunity for correction. I, however, did, almost immediately after the paper was read, take the paper itself to the press headquarters; and was assured that this, instead of the abstract, would be made the basis of the reports.

By way of personal explanation, I desire to say that I am not a member of any Socialist party; nor in any sense its authorized spokesman. My interest in economic subjects is solely that of a student and writer; and so little desirous have I been enrolling my name with the "would-be-famous," or in the archives of "Who's Who in America," that practically all of my writings have been under a nom-de-plume. It was because the eminent scientists in charge of the economic section of the Association, were familiar with my writings, that communication was addressed to me requesting me to present a paper before the Association. My appearance before that honorable body was, therefore, not an accident; and it remains for a perusal of the article itself, to determine as to whether or not it is "scientific" in basis and character.

Yours very truly,  
Henry Laurens Call.

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## MOVING FUND STRAWS

THAT FLOW IN WITH DONATIONS—S. L. P. FRIENDS IN ALL QUARTERS.

I.  
J. Jackson of Portland, Oregon, addressing A. C. Kihn, Secretary-Treasurer of the Press Security League as "comrade," says, "I presume I may call you such, although I do not belong to the Socialist Labor Party." Jackson explains that the financial secretary of Section Portland having to leave town he entrusted Jackson with collecting moving fund donations. Jackson turns in \$11.50 on List 211 and \$4 on List 212 (see acknowledgment elsewhere in this issue, under "Moving Fund"). He adds that more will follow; and concludes his letter thus:—

"I might also say that the members of the Socialist Party who belong to the Industrial Workers of the World here have been just as liberal as anyone else, and several of their names figure on the list. Our efforts are all directed to the building up of the I. W. W., but I do not think that there is a member here who does not realize that The People is the best and, I might also say, almost the only labor paper in the country."

"Wishing you all success and hoping to have the pleasure of reading The People for a long time to come, I remain yours for the Revolution,  
"J. Jackson."II.  
From Batesville, Ind., comes this little note:—  
"A young man selling church entertainment tickets at 25 cents each approached a Weekly People subscriber, and asked him to buy a ticket. 'I don't want any,' was the reply. Then I approached the subscriber, pulled out the moving fund list. He read it and said eagerly 'I will give twenty-five cents.' This may not look big to you, but it shows that when the laboring men once learn who is their friend, they will aid him as much as they can."III.  
D. Ross of London, Ont., encloses five dollars and writes, "Most of the comrades here have already sent in their contributions. We all hope you may succeed in raising the required amount; but in case of failure come back to us again."IV.  
Frank Tobbetts, our old friend of Rollinsford, N. H., sends in a dollar for the moving fund.V.  
From San Pedro, Cal., John Begovich, sends in \$4. He writes, "The boys here are well pleased with the article, 'Labor Betrayed,' in the Daily People, and the Weekly People of Dec. 22nd, dealing with Andrew Fureseth's doings in this port. The Daily and Weekly People are the only papers telling the truth to the working people and in their interests."VI.  
Frank Ahlberg, of Moline, Ill., sends in \$7.75. He writes:—  
"The Swedish comrades here decided at their meeting to make a collection and give it to the moving fund in the name of the club.  
"I am glad to see the comrades throughout the land realizing the importance of the press and coming to its rescue with their pennies and dollars. May it be kept up by them until sufficient is collected to take the worry away from those whom we have intrusted with its management."

At this writing the Moving Fund totals \$1342.20. This is \$650 short of the estimated amount required. There are still 400 lists to hear from. If these are properly circulated, the estimate will be more than covered. Push the Moving Fund.

MOVING FUND  
Amount Rolled Up Now Approaches \$1,400 Mark—More is Needed.  
All contributions received up to noon of Friday of each week will be acknowledged in the Sunday edition of the Daily People, and in the Weekly People of the week following.List 5, Globe, Arizona, A. F. Lundgard, \$2.50; "A Comrade," \$1 ..... 3.50  
List 14, San Francisco, Cal., O. Eschberick, \$1; A. C. McGinty, 50c; B. Fisher, 50c; "German Watchmaker," 50c; C. Gossman, 50c; F. Carroll, 50c; C. Guenther, 50c; M. Schlosser, \$2.50; O. H. Bohn, \$1; W. Crysanndt, 50c; J. T. Walsh, 50c; G. C. Mc—, 50c ..... 9.00  
List 15, San Francisco, Cal., M. Stevens, 25c; J. A. Leach, \$1; M. Ebers, 25c; J. Kesak, 25c; M. Lacc, 50c;

B. Faber, 50c; P. E. Nelson, \$1; J. Berengi, 25c; E. Stern, 25c; Thibault, 25c; A. K. Wind, 25c; H. G. Long, 50c; P. Draspy, 25c. List 19, Denver, Colorado, A. Higgins, 50c; Mrs. A. Louw, 50c; A. Louwet, 50c; H. Klobner, 25c ..... 1.75

List 20, Denver, Colorado, J. W. Hawkins, 50c; H. Schultz, \$1; G. Wilrich, \$1; A. Judelovitz, 50c; A. Oman, \$1 ..... 4.00

List 34, New Haven, Conn., F. P. Von Aar, \$1; M. J. Bonstead, 50c; J. Larsen, 25c; A. Schram, 25c; J. Schen, 25c; I. Wolfer, 25c; M. Schaeffelt, 25c; A. Gross, 25c; R. Machtigall, 25c; H. Kosabiel, 25c; H. Fisher, 10c ..... 3.60

List 37, Chicago, Ill., T. M. Davis ..... 2.00

List 60, Salem, Mass., T. F. Runman, \$1; J. P. McNally, \$1.50; T. H. Condon, \$1; M. J. Quirk, 50c; O. E. Schlehnler, 25c; M. Stone, 50c; H. R. Manley, 25c ..... 5.00

List 140, 4th and 8th A. D., N. Y. City, H. Solomon, \$1; S. Schwartzman, \$1 ..... 2.00

List 100, Cleveland, Ohio, M. Blank, 20c; S. Pimsner, 50c; W. Hauser, 50c; H. L. Nuhn, 25c; A. Schulz, 50c; C. Schiel, 25c; I. Schneider, 25c; J. Pirnot, \$1; A. Mitchell, 50c; H. Hanechill, 45c; E. Hauser, 25c; W. Doberstein, 50c; F. Koseh, 25c; J. Palfy, 50c; J. Janko, 25c; F. Drasner, 10c; P. Blasenbaum, 10c; F. Lockay, 10c; A. Riedel, 25c; P. Dechant, 25c; J. Davis, 10c; H. Steig, 25c; J. Schmidt, 50c; C. Holm, 25c; P. Futrst, 25c; M. Bornowski, 50c; J. Thoman, 25c; G. Bornowski, 25c; H. Dersch, 25c; R. Bohm, 25c; L. Hauser, 25c; G. Steig, 25c ..... 10.20

List 211, Portland, Oregon, E. Evans, \$1; S. Barrier, \$1; J. Jackson, \$1.25; F. Humphrey, 50c; T. Regan, \$1; A. Mahhem, \$1; D. M. Robinson, \$1; J. Ameida, 50c; D. Holliday, 50c; R. Miller, 25c; C. Anderson, 50c; W. MacDonald, \$2; H. E. Duffy, \$1 ..... 11.50

List 212, Portland, Oregon, W. P. Graham, 50c; E. Anderson, 25c; H. Lefald, 25c; T. Floan, 25c; F. Hart, 50c; A. Bader, 50c; V. P. Bailor, \$1; Paul Scholtz, 50c; J. M. Edwards, 25c ..... 4.00

List 242, Richmond, Va., Section Richmond, S. L. P., \$2.50; A. B. McCulloch, \$2.50; H. A. Muller, \$1; T. A. Hollins, \$1; O. Biersch, \$1; J. E. Madison, \$1 ..... 9.00

List 252, Spokane, Wash., G. Franklin, 25c; F. Garner, 50c; S. O. Chinn, 50c; J. G. Schaible, 50c; G. H. Smith, 25c; A. Olsen, 25c; A. Johnson, 50c; J. Vollmer, 50c; L. Paul, 50c; M. W. Bennett, 25c; F. Thor, 50c; T. Barnett, 50c; J. E. Harrison, 25c; A. P. Anderson, 25c; A. Larkin, 50c ..... 6.00

List 277, London, Ontario, F. Maxwell, 25c; C. H. Thorn, 25c; G. Boyce, 15c; W. Corbin, 15c; R. Harris, 15c; D. Ross \$4.05 ..... 5.00

List 280, Moline, Ill., P. Bressel, \$1; F. Ahlberg, 50c; G. Berglund, 50c; Scandinavian Branch, S. L. P., \$5.75 ..... 7.75

List 293, Atchison, Kansas, C. Oberhen, \$2.25; R. Dittmar, 25c; F. Kadletz, 25c; J. Dittmar, 25c ..... 3.00

List 339, Barstow, California, A. C. Wirtz ..... 2.00

List 371, Shawnee, Ohio, H. Jones, \$4; Julius Nocker, \$4 ..... 8.00

List 378, Columbia, California, A. Archibald ..... 3.00

Connecticut, Rockville, Section Rockville, S. L. P. .... 10.00  
Illinois, Canton, T. Ballantyne ..... .50  
Minnesota, Duluth, C. Early, \$5; E. J. Morin, \$10 ..... 15.00  
New Jersey, Newark, Section Essex Co. S. L. P. .... 4.00  
New York, Buffalo, M. Gardner, \$1; Brooklyn, F. Resillo, \$1; A. Weiss, 50c; New York City, M. Sandlee, \$1; 14 A. D., \$1; M. Levine, \$1; C. Crawford, \$5; L. Brodsky, \$1; S. Thompson, \$10; Schenectady, K. Georgevitch, 50c; J. Weinberger,

## OPEN LETTER TO CHARLES O. SHERMAN

EX-PRESIDENT OF THE INDUSTRIAL WORKERS OF THE WORLD.

South Manchester, Conn., Jan. 16.

Mr. Sherman:—I received Vol. II, No. 1 of the Industrial Worker, with the fac simile of the injunction against you therein; but why didn't you also put in a fac simile of the sluggers you hired to keep St. John and the regularly elected members of the General Executive Board out of our headquarters? Unfortunately, we are still living under the capitalist system, so that our comrades had no other means to get possession of our (the rank and file's) property, so your fling regarding the injunction don't take, by any means, with men of common sense.

The Auditing Committee's report condemned you in the eyes of every honest workman and now you condemn yourself in the paper you send me. Even if the judge upheld you (which you know he did not do, but did just the opposite), that isn't to say that we, the rank and file, are going to be fools to uphold you, too.

You say the Western Federation of Miners endorsed you. That they did not do. I credit them with more sense to endorse you. I don't know if you are a capitalist tool, or the tool of a capitalist tool; but I do know that your little bunch was led by a tool of the Mine Owners' Association. The Mine Owners' Association is bent upon disbanding the Western Federation of Miners, as at present constituted. They will have their tools at the next W. F. of M. convention. I suppose you speculate on their winning out, but I think you will get left, for I think the Western Federation of Miners too experienced to fall into a Mine Owners' trap.

I see by the paper you sent me that you claim the endorsements of some small locals. I am sorry for them. But, Mr. Sherman, where are the departments with the 3,000 members you had in your pockets, and that you claim were installed in the first convention? Or do you consider Kirkpatrick and McCabe each a department?

As to the legality of the second convention, if you consider the convention illegal, why did you open the convention, appoint a credential committee, accept its report, and preside throughout all the business that was transacted, until your decapitation? No honest man would decry a convention he took part in and presided over, as illegal. You condemn yourself with every word you utter. I have the published minutes of the convention before me. I compared yours with them, as far as you report, and I find that, with all your jumbling, you cannot hide the truth.

I know that if the W. F. of M. will put a Sherlock Holmes to work to watch and investigate, they will soon find out who those high officials are that are owned by the M. O. Association. It would be of benefit to the working class to extend the investigation to the I. W. W.

I give here the statement of a commercial traveler, with whom I was discussing our comrades' (Moyer, Haywood and Pettibone's) case. This statement was made last May:

"I have travelled all over Colorado Idaho and other western States, and

done business. I have found but very few that believe those men guilty; nor that it is intended to hang them. The real intent, by what I have been able to find out, is to keep those three men in jail, until they have control, or destroyed their usefulness to the workers of the Western Federation of Miners."

He said further:

"The Mine Owners' Association got their tools in the higher offices of the Federation AND CONTROL THEIR PAPER; and if it weren't for the stupidity of the working class, they would, by putting two and two together, consider the happenings since the three men are in jail, and by logical reasoning, come to the conclusion I have just given you. Events cast their shadows before them. If you, workmen, would save those men, look for the traitors who pose as friends. Watch them and expose them."

So spake that traveler.

I have been in the labor movement for thirty-six years, and I judge men by what they do, not by what they say.

As for De Leon controlling the convention, why, he must be a wonder! De Leon controlling 300 Socialist party votes! By jinks, it almost threw me into convulsions when I read the account in the Appeal to Reason. I then thought the latter had lost its reason; and when I also read it in the International Socialist Review, by Max Hayes, I thought the world was coming to an end, and De Leon passing judgment on us poor sinners; and I was counting out how many times I had disagreed with him, and figuring out how many years he would send me to perdition therefor.

Well, Sherman, you had great allies. You were going to play high jinks with the Industrial Workers and get yourself in clover, like Gompers, Mitchell, Stone, etc.; but you got left this time. You had a good time at our expense, while it lasted.

I wonder if you are the Sherman who, in company with a certain McGuire from New York, had a good time at the expense of the poor polishers of Philadelphia and other places, bleeding them a dollar a man and then lighting out. If you are, some of them would like to see you.

Your cry that the majority violated the constitution, is all bosh. The previous convention made you and the last convention deposed you. If there had been a provision for a referendum vote, the convention could have left you to the rank and file; they would have made short work of you. You cannot humbug thinking me. There are a few who, parrot-like, take up your cry of constitutionality, but they are the laughing stock of their own Socialist party members.

The law of evolution is supreme. Just as a healthy body will spew out its impurities, so will a healthy organization.

All S. P. papers, "Miners' Magazine," and "Industrial Worker" please copy.  
H. F. Flentje,  
207 Park Building,  
Main Street,  
South Manchester, Conn.

South Manchester, Conn.

## IMPORTANT ANNOUNCEMENT

Regarding a New Edition of Bebel's "Woman Under Socialism."

The first issue of Bebel's "Woman Under Socialism," translated by Daniel De Leon is completely exhausted, and work has been started upon a new edition. In order to help us push the new edition to rapid completion we should like to get as many advance orders as possible, accompanied with the cash. If you have not a copy of the book send on one dollar NOW for a copy of the new edition. If you have a copy canvas your friends and see if you cannot get an order or two and send on with the money. Socialist Labor party sections are urged to send on at once whatever cash in advance orders they can make up.

Work has been started on the new edition; give us all the financial help that you can now to push the work through.  
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## COMPETITION'S COST

SYSTEM OF PRODUCTION FOR DIVIDENDS DECRIED.

Abolition of Competitive System Advocated by Massachusetts Sociologist—Evils of New York City's Belmontized Traction Lines Used to Point an Eloquent Argument for Socialism.

Worcester, Mass., January 21.—In a popularized revision of his work, "The Cost of Competition," published last year, Sidney A. Reeve, professor of steam and hydraulic engineering in the Polytechnic Institute here, declares for the abolition of the competitive system as a cure for the industrial ills of the day.

In his revised work he has this to say in part, in an appendix, on the transit troubles of New York:

"Since the writing of the original pages the problem of congestion in city traffic has attained to a virulence, in New York at least, unexampled in history. The degree of congestion, as with every other symptom of the growth of competition, has been intensified since 1900 in geometric ratio. The traffic on the elevated and subway roads alone has increased by some 150,000 passengers per diem within the past year. Each week day evening there are half a thousand more people living in New York city and struggling for a chance to get home than there were on the preceding morning. The cars are overcrowded with passengers, the trucks are overcrowded with trains. Frequent accidents are inevitable and each accident further delays traffic. A watch of the daily news from Manhattan reveals scarcely an evening in which some person is not injured in the crash at the entrance to the Brooklyn Bridge. Scarcely a day passes that some accident does not delay thousands of suburbanites and hundreds of through passengers."

"These incidents are not sporadic happenings. They typify what is going on all over the land. Trains between cities are normally from one to three hours late more often than they are on time. Even when leaving a terminal time is almost invariably lost before the city is cleared. These matters, and the accidents which they entail, are the subject of discussion not only in the popular press but in the technical journals devoted to railway interests as well. They are nowhere questioned."

"I know personally that traffic managers and superintendents of motive power are making frantic and creditable efforts to meet this situation. Yet every day they get more and more 'snowed under' by the demand for traffic. And day by day the accidents multiply."

"The explanation given is 'abnormal prosperity.' But the prosperity would bring with the demand the commensurate supply. The true explanation is that the extreme growth of that abnormal institution, commercial negotiation, has led to an abnormal demand for concentration of population and negotiative effort in cities, an abnormal demand for transportation to and between the cities in proportion to the demand for true life-supporting effort in other lines and an abnormal diversion of the money paid for transportation into 'policy and finance.'"

"The underlying cause, the motive force originating all this movement and pressure, is quite independent of the carrying capacity of the roads. This latter determines merely the degree to which its effect may grow. Rapid transit facilities, I repeat and insist, merely permit and accentuate and in no wise relieve congestion. New York, for instance, is now embarking upon a five-year programme of subway construction, to multiply capacities several fold. Two more enormous bridges and a half dozen tunnels will soon be augmenting the volume of trans-river traffic. What is to be the terrible degree of congestion, not only before they have been completed but more especially after they have begun to pour their volumes of people into the city, it is impossible to predict."

"Personally I hope and believe that before then the nation will have committed itself to, if not carried to a useful point, the abolition of the cause of it all the competitive system. Certain it is that these daily outrages to which those who travel are now subjected are arousing the people to the point where further reliance upon the transportation systems organized to make dividends rather than to serve traffic, contented and varnished by public commissioners in a purely advisory supervision, is going to be vigorously resented as a national imposition."

Watch the label on your paper. It will tell you when your subscription expires. First number indicates the month, second, the day, third the year.



## THE DIFFERENCE

BETWEEN THE SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY AND THE SOCIALIST PARTY.

[From "Der Arbeiter," Jewish Organ of the Socialist Labor Party.]

The difference between these two parties is not one of persons; it is a difference of principle: it is a difference of theory upon a central subject. That subject is the mission of the economic organization, or what is called Unionism. It will be seen presently that this question of unionism involves another and broader question—the question of Government in the Socialist Republic.

There are three theories current with regard to Unionism.

The first holds that the Union is a sort of shop in which the merchandise is Labor Power and the seller of the merchandise, on the one hand, stands towards all other merchandise and the worker, on the other hand, in the same category. According to this theory, there is no Capitalist Class and no Working Class; there are only sellers of goods. It will be noticed that this theory overlooks the fact that there is no class struggle. It will be noticed that this theory does not recognize the essential politico-social difference that there is between the merchant Labor Power and all other merchandise. It will be seen, that, according to this theory, fraternal relations can exist between the seller of the merchant Labor Power and its purchaser, the capitalist, the same as there may exist fraternal relations between the seller of railroad stock and the purchaser of the same in the stock exchange. The upshot of this position is that the Union is a sort of grocer's association, or an association of automobile manufacturers, or an association of cotton mill owners, the effect of all of which is to uphold the capitalist system, while making such improvements as are possible. This is the pure and simple Trade Union theory. It is called "pure and simple" because it ignores the socio-political mission of Unionism, to wit: the overthrow of Capitalist Society.

The second of three theories with regard to Unionism is, that the Union is a transitory affair; that it is good only until it gives certain protection to the workman so as to enable him to keep alive to vote the Socialist ticket on election day. Those who hold this theory argue, that under Capitalism, the condition of the working people is bound to decline; that the capitalist class is bound to become stronger and stronger, that the number of unemployed is bound to become more and more numerous, and that as a result of all these facts the Union will be less and less able to make front against Capitalism, and is bound to be eventually wiped out. Proceeding from these false truths, the conclusion to which this theory arrives is, that the numerical strength, and nothing but the numerical strength of the Working Class AS VOTERS will emancipate them from wage slavery.

It will be noticed that this second theory differs materially from the first. The first wholly ignores the class conflict and knows nothing of the social development which renders the continuation of Capitalism impossible. The second theory recognizes these facts. In so far as it is an improvement upon the first. Nevertheless, on close examination, it will be found that for all practical purposes, it is as important a theory as the first, and that the important facts it overlooks render it essentially a counterpart-comparison of the other. The first is pure and simply economic; the second is pure and simply political—pure and simple both.

The third theory rejects in toto the first. It maintains on the contrary that an irrepressible conflict rages in Capitalist Society, and that that conflict will never end until the Capitalist system is overthrown and a Socialist system established. The third theory rejects both the reasoning and conclusion of the second theory with regard to the Union's being a transitory affair; the third theory maintains, on the contrary, that the Union not only is not a transitory affair, but is the embryo of government under the Socialist Republic. The third theory holds that the Union alone can furnish the physical force without which the Socialist Republic is worthless. It follows from these premises that the third theory considers neutrality to be an absurd position for any political party of Socialism to hold. It is absurd if it is not criminal, because the political party of Socialism that is neutral on the Union question fails to organize, if it does not interfere with the organization of the physical force, without which the Socialist Republic is worthless, except for the promotion of the political aspirations of intellectuals and politicians, who seek to exploit the

revolutionary instincts of the working class. Finally, the third theory holds that, just because the Union furnishes the force for the enforcement of the Socialist Republic, it is the embryo of Socialist government; consequently to imagine the ultimate destruction of Unionism amounts to giving up the hope of Socialist victory. The third theory stands upon the identical facts, which being recognized by Karl Marx, caused him to make the celebrated utterance that "only the Trades Union can give birth to the true party of Labor." This Marxist principle at once overthrows the first theory and brushes aside the second.

The second theory is the theory of the Socialist Party; the third theory is the theory of the Socialist Labor Party. Error in theory and in tactics ever breeds corruption. It is no wonder, therefore, that the upholders of the first theory, the pure and simple unionists, are avowedly under the influence of corrupt leaders neither is it a wonder that the corrupt sight is seen of the Socialist Party—a party that preaches the class struggle, being found to be the watchdog of the A. F. of L., an organization that is affiliated with the Capitalist Civic Federation of August Belmont, upon the theory of the "brotherhood of Capital and Labor."

As a consequence of this important central difference between the S. P. and the S. L. P. certain other minor differences arise among which the most important is the attitude of the two parties towards "immediate demands." He who understands the error of the second theory and the soundness of the third will readily see how inevitable it is for the S. P. to believe in "immediate demands" and for the S. L. P. to reject them.

Immediate demands so-called, presuppose a state of society in which improvements can be obtained through politics alone. Such is a bourgeois state of society only. There is hardly a country in Europe in which the "Bourgeois Revolution" has been perfected. It is perfectly legitimate in such countries for the Socialist Movement to have immediate demands. These are all demands that the Bourgeois Revolution did not fulfill—free speech, free press, right of association, right of meeting, right of suffrage, the right to run for office and to vote for office, etc., etc. These are legitimate immediate demands which the Socialist parties of Europe rightly proclaim in America, however, the Bourgeois Revolution has been carried out to perfection. All the above named "immediate demands" are now enjoyed by the people. For this reason the S. L. P. makes no immediate demands; its demand is the Socialist Revolution and nothing that is revolutionary will the Capitalist Class render to the working class.

The S. P. on the contrary since as we have seen, it is a pure and simple political affair, labors under the delusion that through the ballot revolutionary improvements can be obtained for the working class. Under Capitalism whatever favorable laws are granted, with the left hand, to the workman, are taken away again with the right hand. Thus it all comes back to the central difference, the difference of policy on unionism—the S. P., through ignoring the union question becomes subservient to reactionary unionism; the S. L. P., through recognizing the importance of the union labors for the organization of revolutionary unionism. The S. P., through ignoring the union question preaches revolution without a thought to the power to enforce it; the S. L. P., through its recognition of the importance of unionism preaches the revolution at the same time that it drills the battalions which will enforce it.

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## AS TO POLITICS, ONCE MORE

(By Arturo Giovannitti, New York.)

I have read very attentively the articles by Comrades Wagner and Vasilis in The People of Tuesday, and the few remarks by Comrade De Leon, and, as a result, I should like to give my humble opinion and try to answer the still unanswered questions of The People's Editor.

It seems to me that both Sandgren and De Leon have given a wrong definition of what they term "the political activity of the working class," an error which has been but partly redressed when they drew a line between ballot and agitation. Yet altho Sandgren and his followers want no politics, they want a revolution, and whilst De Leon excommunicates the ballot, he still persists in having an S. L. P. ticket on the very same ballot. The first forgets that a revolution must be essentially political before it can be anything else, the latter is a little afraid to reconduct the revolutionary method on the straight road of the "outside political action," to wit, the general strike and the revolt.

The question is not whether we should bother about politics or not, but how we should conduct our political fight: should we remain even temporarily within the orbit of legality, or should we get out of it altogether and enforce our rights and will with new means and weapons adequate to the opportunity of the historical moment which we cross? In Europe, to define this legal fight, for to be peaceful it must be legal, we have coined a new word: Parliamentarism—and all the question, according to me, lies in that word, that is to say, the political struggle of the working class within the capitalist state machine.

Does then Comrade De Leon mean parliamentarism when he speaks of a peaceful method of solving the Social Question? If not, where is then the necessity of having a ticket in the field so far as we don't expect and don't want to send our "Honorable Comrades" to Washington?

I shall consider only the first hypothesis and endeavor to prove as briefly as I can that parliamentarism, to use an imported word, spells simply reform and not revolution, in the real historic sense of the word. Parliament is a bourgeois institution, the cornerstone of capitalism, as it is the very same organ with which the republic struck the monarchy and through which capitalism emerged from feudalism. Previous and through the insurrectional phases of the French Revolution, the rising bourgeois knew that it could not fight feudalism with the legal weapons that were then possible, and realized that in order to transform society it needed first the absolute destruction of the existing State, and therefore forced and developed a new form of state that had nothing common with the old one, i. e., the Parliament. It must be so of the proletariat as it was of the bourgeoisie. "The proletariat does not escape the common rule of all the revolutionary classes that preceded it. It also forms itself an organ for the representation of its collective interests. This organ is the labor organization, the trade syndicate. Not a class truly revolutionary can think that the use of legal machines of the existing regime can be enough to guarantee the collective interests. It must form itself its own organ and strive to make it prevail on those of the existing society" (Labriola). In other words a class that really intends to fulfill its historical function must be revolutionary, not in aim, but in methods and means. The task of revolution is not to construct the new society but to demolish the old one and therefore its first aim should be at the complete destruction of the existing state so as to render it absolutely powerless to react and re-establish itself. When revolution fails to do so, the old regime may absorb some of the new ideas but will always remain, as it was the case in Italy and Germany and as it will happen in Russia if the working class does not strike violently at the root of the monarchy and forcibly impose its own political organ both against the Czar and the Duma. In other words, when the revolutionary process gets off the track of violence and insurrection without having achieved its destructive function and comes to argue and discuss within the circle of legality, when it does not strike at the existing political machine from the outside, but comes to bore from within, it utterly fails to its new ideal, but a new action to realize historical mandate and does nothing but a mere act of reform. "To use the organs of the existing society to transform the same society means to collaborate to defend and guarantee it, to wit, do a work openly anti-revolutionary." (Sorel).

Consequently, if the S. L. P. goes to Congress, it means that it recognizes its usefulness, and in so doing it will cooperate to its perpetuation and give the state, and therefore capitalism, a longer lease of life. Therefore, it is not only an organization with a revolutionary aim that we need, but one ready to follow the revolutionary process in not only a

new ideal, but a new action to realize the same. By this, it is evident that such an organization cannot and must not employ legal and lawful methods, neither can it hope in a peaceful solution, as the simple fact that a class is revolutionary implies that it is outlaw. This, Comrade De Leon does not discuss, neither does he answer arguments with arguments and facts with facts. He does not say that such an organization would not lead the working class to victory, but he is simply worried as to how we are going to recruit it if we abandon the idea of a possible peaceful solution of the Social Question.

This peaceful solution could be attained only thru parliamentary action, but, again, if capitalism has open its holy of holies to an enemy class that wants not less than its head, it means that it is no more afraid of the proletariat when the latter is willing to visit capitalism home and talk matters over. My enemy is my enemy and I fear him until he waits for me outside with a gun or a stiletto, but when he comes in and sits down to expose his reasons I cease to fear him and the whole quarrel is liable to end with a merry supper and abundant glasses of wine with relative toasts and madrigals. How can we believe that even with the most rigid logic and with the fear of a strong revolutionary organization we could convince the master class to give itself up into the hands of the rival class that knows no christian charity and will not commute the death sentence of capitalism? Are we then to understand that capitalism will commit suicide rather than to face the I. W. W. executioner? Is there any example in history that can justify such a sweet dream of peace and love? Not even the holy father, who believes in turning the left cheek when somebody slaps his right one, ever refrained from the sweet help of the hangman and other christian accessories any time he saw his throne and holy purse attacked. Suicide is not the act of a normal being, neither have we any reasons yet to believe that the capitalist class will get crazy all at once in the last moment.

It is then by main force and thru violence only that we can transform society, but collective, organized violence, not as it is now in Russia but as it was in this country fifty years ago. It is not a conspiracy but an open and loyal fight, not an assault but a regular duel, and it will not be a vicious outbreak but a good and proper civil war, if you wish to call it so. If an act of Congress can prevent all that and yield to the working class the land and the means of production and distribution, so much the better, but this is their business, not ours. How can we get the men together for this glorious proletarian epopee? Well, how did the International get them?—The sentence implies that the International did get the men together for this glorious proletarian epopee. That's news to us. If the International had "got the men together" there would be no capitalist class to-day to overthrow; the epopee would have been enacted. That it has not been enacted, that Giovannitti recognizes the epopee has yet to be enacted, is ample refutation to the implied claim that the International "got the men together."

Or is, perchance, the other sentence the answer, promised by Giovannitti: "How can we get the men together for this glorious proletarian epopee? Well . . . how is the I. W. W. getting them?"—This sentence is of a piece with that analyzed last week from the correspondence of two St. Louis opponents. That sentence does not "answer" The People's question; the sentence confirms The People's position; the sentence is fatal to the posture of The People's opponents. This discussion was initiated by Sandgren's proposition "to strike out all reference to politics in the I. W. W. preamble." Upon that The People's question, re-stated above, was put, and the contention both of Sandgren, and of all who sided with him, this week's correspondent included, was and is, logically enough from their premises, that political agitation should be excluded as harmful and unnecessary. No opponent of The People's position can quote the successful agitation of the I. W. W., whose platform has the political clause, as an evidence that the ranks of the I. W. W. can be recruited with the necessary numbers upon the principle of physical force only.

Giovannitti, accordingly, leaves unanswered the question he promised to answer; and stranger of all he closes by opposing Sandgren's proposition to expunge the political clause from the I. W. W. platform! Inextricable are the contradictions that this week's opponent tangles himself in.

We might stop here. The gist of the above letter is disposed of. Nevertheless our correspondent incurs a number of collateral errors that we trust he will thank us for calling his attention to. And this we do for reason of the knowledge that frequently it happens that collateral errors are responsible for central ones. So long as the former bedevil the mind, the latter remain unperceived. Giovannitti says: "A class that really intends to fulfill its historical function must be revolutionary, not in aim but in methods and means." This sentence sins doubly against social science. Its first sinfulness lies in the use of the expression "revolutionary methods and means." There is no such thing as "revolutionary means" or "methods." Means and methods may be good or bad, wise or unwise, timely or premature—"revolutionary" never. Physical force, the revolutionary method and means meant by our correspondent, is by no means essentially revolutionary, it may be archly reactionary. If physical force were the test of "revolution" the palm for revolutionariness would have to be awarded to Czar's establishment. Unconsciously Giovannitti himself acts obedient to this view of the matter. If he did not he would not now be in the revolutionary camp of the I. W. W.; he would have fallen in with the Sherman crew of reactionists who resorted to physical force. The second sinfulness of the sentence lies in its first part, the notion that the function of the proletariat "must be revolutionary, NOT IN AIM, but in methods and means." In other

S. L. P. posture, like each and every one who preceded him, leaves unanswered the practical question put by The People at the beginning of this discussion—how can the ranks of the I. W. W. of the revolutionary army intended to take and hold the means of production, recruit the necessary forces for that eventual and final act of the revolution, if it starts by rejecting the civilized method of settling disputes, offered by the political platform, and plants itself instead upon the principle of physical force exclusively? Surely this is a question worth answering. It is essential to a common understanding. Why is the question persistently evaded? Every evasion thereof can only be construed as an evidence of inability to answer it; consequently, as demonstration of the soundness of the practical principle that it implies. The demonstration is only made all the stronger by the indulgence in vast digressions, and the taking up of space on side matters.

In the instance of this week's correspondent the evasion is all the more marked. Giovannitti starts with the admission that the question put by The People has not been answered. Indeed, it is for that very reason that he asks for space to "try to answer the still unanswered questions of The People's Editor." Does he answer that question? With not a word.

Or is this sentence, perchance, an answer: "How can we get the men together for this glorious proletarian epopee? Well, how did the International get them?"—The sentence implies that the International did get the men together for this glorious proletarian epopee. That's news to us. If the International had "got the men together" there would be no capitalist class to-day to overthrow; the epopee would have been enacted. That it has not been enacted, that Giovannitti recognizes the epopee has yet to be enacted, is ample refutation to the implied claim that the International "got the men together."

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words, that the aim is a negligible quantity in determining the revolutionary or non-revolutionary character of a body. Such a conception of Social evolution or of the march of human events is untenable. Marx well said that force has ever been the MIDWIFE of revolutions. According to our correspondent's idea of things, however, all that is needed for the birth of a child would be the midwife; the function of the father and the mother count for nothing. There is a violent clash of physical force now in progress in Russia. If physical force were the test of "revolution" then both the contending sides would be revolutionists. We all know this is false. How do we all determine which is the side of revolution and which that of reaction? Why, by their respective AIMS.

This serious error on the part of Giovannitti leads to the following other error, which runs like a black warp through the woof of his argument. He says in one place: "Should we remain even temporarily within the orbit of LEGALITY"; in another place: "the LEGAL fight, for, to be peaceful it must be LEGAL"; again: "the use of LEGAL machines of the existing regime"; still in another place: "such an organization [the organization that we need] must not employ LEGAL and LAWFUL methods"; and so forth. The continuous iteration and re-iteration of the terms "legal," "legality," "lawful" betray a misconception of The People's posture. Giovannitti will not find the words used once by The People in this discussion. The People is not troubled with the thought of "legality." The People planted itself upon the principle of "civilization." Giovannitti and the Editor of The People are civilized men. Being civilized men they are discussing the subject politely. Were the two a couple of barbarians they would have begun by breaking each other's heads. Giovannitti's confusion of thought in the matter is such that he has read "legal" for "civilized," "legality" for "civilization," and that has interfered with his understanding of The People's arguments in this discussion, beginning with the answer to Sandgren where the principle of civilization was treated at large. Political action is the civilized, because it is the peaceful method of social debate and of ascertaining numbers. He who rejects that method places himself upon the barbarian plane, a plane where the capitalist class would be but too glad to see him, seeing that he thereby would give the capitalist class a welcome pretext to drop all regard for decency and resort to the terrorism that would suit it. But civilization is CIVILIZATION. It implies not only the effort for peace, but also the knowledge of the fact that Right without Might is a thing of air. Accordingly the civilized revolutionary organization proclaims the Right, demands it, argues for it, and willingly submits to the civilized method of polling the votes—AND IT ORGANIZES ITSELF WITH THE REQUISITE PHYSICAL FORCE IN CASE ITS DEFEATED ADVERSARY SHOULD RESORT TO THE BARBARIAN WAY OF ENFORCING HIS WILL. The civilized man answers force with force; the barbarian begins with force. "Civilization" not "legality" demands the political clause.

A third collateral error committed by Giovannitti happens in the passage in which he quotes Labriola in support of what Labriola does not hold. Labriola belongs with the "Syndicalist" (Unionist) wing of what? Of the Socialist PARTY of Italy. The quotation from Labriola becomes a misquotation in the place where it occurs. It is perfectly sensible in connection with Labriola's position, which is as exactly that of the S. L. P. as two positions in two different countries can be. Finally a luminous insight is obtained into the loose methods of thought of our opponents by the following passage from Giovannitti's letter: "Fifty vacant seats in Congress will frighten capitalism more than fifty 'Honorable' Socialists sitting there and doing nothing, and if we must use the ballot for something let us use it for the sole purpose of emptying their ranks"—a notion that can only proceed from a mistaken comprehension of facts in the case. Even if the whole Working Class abstained from voting, there would be NOT ONE SINGLE SEAT VACANT, the capitalist candidates would then be elected unanimously by the capitalists themselves.

The theme of this discussion is serious. It should be approached, not with anger or preformed thoughts, but with a mind open to apprehend the facts and to reason from them.—EDITOR THE PEOPLE.]

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## MILWAUKEE S. D. P.

Its Corrupt Tendencies Pictured in a Striking Comparison of Its Recent Actions.

(Special Correspondence)

Milwaukee, January 21.—Comparison is pictorial speech. "It serves the same purpose in language," say our rhetoricians, "that pictures do in books." Thus, by presenting two objects to the mind at once, and affirming a likeness between their causes, effects, or relations, an abstract thought becomes clear through the concrete image. In the domain of sociology, or rather, in the camp of that famous American celebrity, the Social Democratic party of Wisconsin, through a simile and often times by a single image, too, the sincerity of its leaders and the illogical stand of the party itself, is exposed.

Something happened here in the Social Democratic party that is well worth relating, for it again serves to substantiate our assertion that the Social Democrats will ultimately dwindle down to a herd of office seekers—"practical politicians."

Mr. Glaesser was elected on the ticket of the Social Democratic party as Surveyor for Milwaukee County. The office was not accepted by the Social Democrat elect Glaesser, on account of the salary said office pays, which is less than Glaesser can earn at his trade, that of mason. Had the office of Surveyor brought as high an income or a still higher one than he gets at present as a mason, Glaesser, of course, would have accepted the office in a jiffy; and, no doubt, the "Social Democratic Herald" would have columns of good news on the importance of the office, and the fact that a "comrade" was invested with the exercise of its powers. As will be seen however, it is a simple case of business, of profit, of getting the dollar. Principle—if such people have a right to speak of principle—is trampled underfoot.

This is one case, now the other:—Frederic Heath, editor of the "Social Democratic Herald," who was defeated for clerk of courts at the last election has taken the oath of office, and has filed with County Clerk F. O. Phelps, a bond for \$5,000. These steps are preliminary to quo warranto proceedings, which will be brought against Clerk of Courts Cord on the claim that he obtained the office by promising before the primaries and before the election to return to the county treasury all fees received by him in the office of Clerk of Courts.

It matters not to us how Mr. Cord got the office as Clerk of Courts, or that Mr. Heath may be able to dispose of his rival and capture the office of Clerk of Courts for Milwaukee County. Nay, that is nothing of interest to us. The principle involved here should be compared with the Glaesser case, that is the cardinal point at issue. "Comrade" Glaesser did not want to take the office to which he was elected because it does not pay enough; "Comrade" Heath wants an office to which he was not elected, because its salary amounts to \$6,000 a year, not including the fees and other money, it is claimed, the Clerk is able to "make."

The comparison between these two cases must convince any one, even the longest-eared Social Democrat, of what the leaders of the cult are aiming at. Though one of these two cases by itself is sufficient to cause the ordinary mortal to lose all confidence in the ability and honesty of these leaders, as advocates of a better society, of a higher civilization, the two cases together, the likeness and similarity of purpose between them, will create a furor of distrust and dissatisfaction, even among those who thought the world of these hierarchs of the Social Democratic Party of the Badger State.

H. B.

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## WEEKLY PEOPLE

2, 4 and 6 New Beards Street, New York.  
E. O. Box 1574. Tel. 139 Worth.  
Published Every Saturday by the  
SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY.

Entered as second-class matter at the  
New York Post Office, July 13, 1900.  
Owing to the limitations of this office,  
correspondents are requested to keep a copy  
of their articles, and not to expect them to  
be returned. Consequently, no stamps  
should be sent for return.

SOCIALIST VOTE IN THE UNITED STATES:	
In 1888	2,068
In 1892	21,157
In 1896	36,564
In 1900	34,191
In 1904	34,172



Subscription price of the Weekly People:  
50 cents a year; 25 cents for six  
months.

I am not bound to win, but I am  
bound to be true. I am not bound to  
succeed, but I am bound to live up to  
the light I have. I must stand with  
anybody that stands right, stand with  
him while he is right, and part with  
him when he goes wrong.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

## A SCRAWNY CROMWELL.

The Senate, the Washington dis-  
patches announce, decided in secret  
session to expunge from the Record  
the speech made by Senator Tillman  
on the 21st instant in which he took  
the inventory of his fellow Senators,  
"paid his respects" to each, as he passed  
them in review, and characterized  
Speaker of Wisconsin as "the burnt-  
cork artist of the Senate"; designated  
Foraker of Ohio as "Fire-Alarm Joe";  
referred to Culberson of Texas as the  
"solo performer on bones"; ridiculed  
Daniel as "the brilliant and courtly  
Senator from Virginia, whose specialty  
is oratory, and who works his rhetoric  
overtime"; dropped coals of fire on  
Patterson, defeated for re-election by  
the Legislature of his State, as "the  
dying swan; smiling Tom of Colo-  
rado"; stigmatized Carmack of Ten-  
nessee as "a very Hotspur, unghored  
and with spear-head broken off"; scoffed  
at Lodge of Massachusetts as "the  
negro preacher and telephone artist in  
the show, who on occasion gets in com-  
munication with the White House  
over the wire and acts as a receiver and  
repeater, a very chameleon in his ac-  
curacy in reproducing White House  
colors"; slurred Clay of Georgia as  
"the pompadoor artist, who depends  
upon his voice to carry conviction to  
his audience"; derided Stone as "Gum-  
shoe Bill from Old Missouri whose  
greatest feat is walking on eggs with-  
out breaking the shells"; and so forth.

Not a crack from the whip of Till-  
man's tongue but was true. And  
yet—!

One day, in the year 1658, Oliver  
Cromwell stepped, booted and spurred,  
into the House and Commons; he also  
"took the inventory" of the occupants,  
as he chased them out one by one; and,  
addressing them collectively uttered  
these memorable sentences:

"It is high time for me to put an end  
to your sitting in this place which ye  
have dishonored by your contempt of  
all virtue, and defiled by your practice  
of vice. Ye are a factious crew, and  
the enemies to all good government.  
Ye are a pack of mercenary wretches,  
and would like to sell your country  
for a mess of pottage; and, like Judas,  
betray your God for a few pieces of  
money. Is there any virtue now re-  
maining among ye? Is there one vice  
ye do not possess? Ye have no more  
religion than any horse. Gold is your  
god. Which of ye have not bartered  
away your consciences for bribes?"

"Is there a man among ye that has  
the least care for the good of the com-  
monwealth? Ye sordid prostitutes!"

"Have ye not defiled this sacred place  
and turned the Lord's Temple into a  
den of thieves? By your immoral prin-  
ciples and your wicked practices ye  
are grown intolerably odious to the  
whole nation."

"Ye who were deputed here by the  
people to get their grievances redressed  
are become their greatest grievance."

"Your country, therefore, calls upon  
me to cleanse this Augean stable by  
putting a final period to your iniquitous  
proceedings in this House, and which  
by God's help and strength he hath  
given me, I have now come to do. I  
command ye, therefore, upon peril of  
your lives, to depart immediately out  
of this. Get ye out! Make haste!"

"Ye venal slaves, begone! Take  
away that shining bauble there, and  
look up the door!"

So spake Cromwell—infinitely more  
to the point than his scrawny would-  
be and only partial imitator from South  
Carolina. Unfortunately for Tillman  
his performance approaches that of  
Oliver just enough to recall the latter,  
and, by recalling it, contrast it with his  
own.

Tillman is only a forerunner. The  
Cromwell of this generation is being

forged in the burning furnace of the  
revolution of this generation. When  
that Cromwell will have come forward,  
when he, addressing the capitalist poli-  
ticians of the day, will hurl at them  
the indictment—"Ye who were deputed  
here by the people to get their griev-  
ances redressed are become their great-  
est grievance"—then, not merely the  
butts of the Tillmans, but the Tillmans,  
along with the rest of the vermin, will  
be thrown out of doors.

## THE CASE OF BAILEY.

The Socialist wastes no tears upon  
the capitalist victims of capitalism.  
That barren pastime is left to senti-  
mentalists. The tears that the Social-  
ist has can be better spent upon the  
myriad proletarian victims of the "buc-  
caneer capitalist class. Not to improve  
the condition of the capitalist and his  
candleholders, but to emancipate the  
Working Class is the mission of Social-  
ism. Accordingly, for Bailey, the dis-  
graced Senator from Texas, now mor-  
ally convicted at the bar of the Nation  
of having prostituted himself for a  
mess of pottage to the Standard Oil  
monopoly, Socialism has no concern.  
No more comes to him than he de-  
serves; pity only that identical facts,  
surely in existence, have not yet come  
to light, and hurled all the rest of the  
capitalist pack of politicians deep down  
the fathomless pit of ignominy where  
they belong. And yet the "Case of  
Bailey" may not be thus brushed aside.

Senator Bailey of Texas is a vessel in  
which Nature, Study and Art deposited  
extraordinary qualities. Whether his  
speeches in Congress, formerly in the  
House of Representatives or now in  
the Senate, are read from the view-  
point of elegance of diction, fervidness  
of eloquence, broadness of grasp, keen-  
ness of penetration, profundity of  
juridic attainment, or straightforward-  
ness of aggressiveness—whatever the  
side from which the man's intellectual  
parts be contemplated, these take easily  
first rank among his fellow legisla-  
tors, and are excelled by none of the  
public men now alive. These great  
gifts that could have blessed the race  
were turned away—by what? These  
priceless jewels of the intellect now lie  
mired in the gutter—through what?  
By and through the imperious exigen-  
cies of his surroundings—by and  
through CAPITALIST SOCIETY.

Not Bailey the man, but the intellec-  
tual gifts of which Bailey was the de-  
pository does Socialism mourn over.  
Capitalist society murders not the body  
only; it murders the mind besides. The  
deep philosophy of the Biblical passage  
that promises pardon for all manner of  
sin, but eternal punishment for the sin  
against the "Holy Ghost," can have no  
meaning other than to point out the  
deep damnation of the abandonment  
by man of his own IDEALS, and his  
offending against these by bending the  
knee to baser purpose. The IDEALS  
deposited in a Bailey were of the loft-  
est; capitalism made him untrue to  
them. Infamous as the man himself is,  
the real culprit at the bar of human  
conscience is, not the man, the instru-  
ment, but the social system which  
wielded the instrument, and tore down  
the IDEAL from the temple in which it  
was raised.

"Morality"—is that the invocation  
of Capitalism? There is no Morality  
possible where material wellbeing is in  
perpetual danger. IMMORALITY—that  
is the breath in the nostrils of Cap-  
italism—that is that which it breeds, and  
upon which it feeds.

## MATTER TO BE WEIGHED.

Elsewhere in this issue will be found  
an open letter to the ex-President of the  
I. W. W. from H. F. Flentje, a non-Soc-  
ialist Labor Party man, of South Man-  
chester, Conn., in the course of which the  
writer reports a statement made to him  
by a commercial traveler who claims to  
have recently been "all over Colorado,  
Idaho and other western States," where  
he gathered the general impression of the  
people to be that it is not the intention  
of the Mine Owners' Association to hang  
Moyer, Haywood and Pettibone, but to  
keep them in jail long enough for the  
Association to "destroy the usefulness  
of the three men to the Western Federa-  
tion of Miners," adding, as explanatory  
to this theory, that the Mine Owners' Association got their tools in the higher  
offices of the Federation "and control  
their paper."

Nothing can be imagined more base  
than the suggestion of defamatory mat-  
ter. Nor is anything more reckless or  
harmful to the movement than the rep-  
etition of grave statements as true with-  
out the precaution of cross-examining  
the informant and weighing the source  
of his information. The systematic dis-  
regard of these principles by the Social-  
ist party press towards the Socialist  
Labor Party and its officers should serve  
as a horrible example to all decent men,  
to say nothing of those who really have  
at heart the Cause of the working class.  
One thing, however, is the willful or  
malicious circulation of unsupported de-  
famatory matter, another thing is to do

what The People does to-day in publish-  
ing Flentje's letter, and accompanying  
it by this editorial warning.

For John M. O'Neill—the person al-  
most designated by name in Flentje's  
report of his conversation with the  
western traveler—we have little or no  
use. At his best he has approved him-  
self a rattle-brained ranter. More lately  
—by his utter disregard of self-respect;  
by his exclusively abusive language  
towards the uncorruptible S. L. P.; by  
his readiness to yield space and boom  
the diatribes against men, who differ  
from him regarding the I. W. W. con-  
vention, by an "ex-President Starr" of  
Arizona proven to be a robber, not of the  
living only, but of dead workmen as  
well; by his obscene insinuations against  
officers of the S. L. P.; by his application  
to poor wage slaves of the capitalist in-  
sults of "proletaire habble," "coffee-and-  
doughnut brigade"; by his emulation of  
the Mine Owners' Association derision of  
the r-r-r-e-v-o-l-u-t-i-o-n-a-r-y I. W. W.  
majority; etc., etc.—the gentleman has  
shown himself, to say the least, utterly  
unfit to be trusted with any responsible  
post in the Labor Movement. All this  
notwithstanding, whatever we may think  
of John M. O'Neill, there are two facts  
that may not be disregarded. One is  
that he is a human being; the other is  
that that human being does hold an office  
of trust in the American Labor Move-  
ment. The two facts combined dictate  
one course—the protection of the man;  
the protection of the Movement.

That the Socialist Labor Party or its  
officers has not nailed every grave slan-  
der set afloat against them comes from  
the circumstance that most of these slan-  
ders are simply whispered about. Every  
one that has been uttered loud enough,  
concrete enough, to be grabbed, has been  
nailed fast. It so happened with the  
Lee-Spargo slander about De Leon's  
being a Bismarck spy; it so happened  
with the Rosen slander concerning al-  
leged statements made by Bebel about the  
S. L. P. That Socialist party officials,  
together with their dominators, Gompers's  
labor lieutenants of the capitalist class,  
should act as whispering echoes of de-  
famation is fitting. For the very reason  
the S. L. P. takes the opposite course.  
It turns the light upon whatever grave  
defamatory matter floats across its way.  
It does so now. If the popular opinion  
reported to prevail in the West against  
O'Neill is false, he should not be kept in  
the dark about it, all the less by reason  
of his recent conduct which might give  
a color to the slander; knowledge thereof  
will enable him to meet it, and silence  
his covert defamers—he is entitled to  
that much from us as a human being.  
On the other hand, if the reported public  
opinion be true, the Movement should  
be enlightened—the Movement is entitled  
to that at the hands of the militants in  
its ranks.

Flentje's name is given in full, also  
his address.

## LESS LUCKY THAN ALLAH.

A Mr. Mackaye—like a star that sud-  
denly lunges out of the vast recesses of  
darkness in space—has just struck the  
Lick telescope in the editorial observa-  
tory of the New York "Independent"  
with a "new system of social philo-  
sophy" entitled "Economy of Happiness,"  
which the astronomer (or is it astrolog-  
er?) in the aforesaid editorial ob-  
servatory announces to his wrap readers  
as the Allah who has the right "plan"  
for solving the Social Question, and  
whose work is marked with "independ-  
ence of thinking."

No doubt Mr. Mackaye's thinking is  
"independent." 'Tis nothing if it is not  
independent—Independent of facts, inde-  
pendent of sense, independent of science.  
The gist of Mr. Mackaye's "new social  
philosophy" is the reusucitation of "the  
scientific verity" of the Malthusian prin-  
ciple.

The Malthusian principle, as every-  
body knows or should know, is that pop-  
ulation increases in geometric, the means  
of subsistence in arithmetic ratio. In  
other words that population grows faster,  
a good deal faster, than the means of  
subsistence which Labor can squeeze out  
of Nature. To sum up the principle in  
the pictorially forcible language of Mal-  
thus himself: "To him for whom there  
are no covers at the banquet table of  
Nature, Nature says—be gone!" The  
capitalist class of Malthus's days greeted  
the utterance with long, loud and pro-  
longed applause. It was no accident, it  
was one of those wisely contrived Provi-  
dential "coincidences," that the utterer  
of such inhuman balderdash was a min-  
ister of the Gospel. The coincidence  
placed of historic record the inherent  
pharisaism of the capitalist class.

Socialism claims, and has proven in  
detail, that affluence, that security for  
the morrow, that freedom from animal  
and brutalizing toil for mere physical ex-  
istence, that leisure for the development  
of the moral, spiritual and aesthetic  
parts of man was an impossibility until  
to-day, when the mammoth machine and  
human co-operation can render produc-  
tion so abundant as to meet and sub-  
serve all human needs and aspirations.  
This notwithstanding, there never was a

time since recorded history when human  
labor could not satisfy animal needs. As  
a matter of fact, limiting ourselves to  
the epoch of Malthus and since, this  
other is true also:—due to the despotism  
of one set of humanity over the other,  
the bulk of the soil was pre-empted by a  
few, was blasted with unproductiveness,  
and the bulk of the race was cramped for  
the means of life. If a man is hung up  
long enough by his heels he will die of  
congestion. As well say that because  
men, held in such abnormal posture,  
must die of congestion, therefore conges-  
tion is a natural and scientific law—as  
well say that as to say that, because the  
social, the man-made conditions in which  
Malthus lived and which he liked were  
such as to render subsistence obviously  
below population, therefore it is Nature  
that says "Begone!" to those for whom  
the hogs at Nature's banquet table allow  
no seating space. It is the one distin-  
guished merit of Henry George that he  
collected all the scientific facts and the  
scientific reasoning which disproved Mal-  
thusianism, brought the argument  
abreast of his time, and showed that civi-  
lization had turned the tables upon  
Malthus—proved the Socialist contention  
that the productivity of Labor had be-  
come potentially so abundant that not  
only was Malthus checkmated, but the  
exact opposite of Malthusianism estab-  
lished.

Indeed, it takes an utterly "independ-  
ent" mind—Independent of all the bonds  
that a sober mind gladly submits to be  
fettered by—for Mr. Mackaye to bolster  
up Malthus with the argument that  
"the declining birth rate" is "a complete  
vindication" of Malthusianism. It takes  
such an "independent" mind to make  
such a declaration—in these days when  
scores of inventions, calculated to pro-  
mote the productivity of Labor, are kept  
under lock and key lest supply become  
so great as to cheapen goods in the hands  
of the capitalist class—in these days  
when blessed peach crops are dumped  
into the Raritan River to reduce supply  
and thereby increase prices—in these  
days when apple crops are left rotting  
on trees, despite all the appliances and  
means to boot are on hand to preserve  
them and bring them to market—in these  
days when areas of the nation's territory,  
vast enough to support our whole popu-  
lation, are "fenced in" and virtually re-  
moved from existence—in these days  
when, periodically, production is delib-  
erately stopped and men are left to starve  
because of "over-production"—in short,  
in these days when scarcity is artificially  
created in the interest of about one per  
cent of our population. Unquestionably,  
the palm of "Independence of Thought"  
must be awarded to Mr. Mackaye.

For all this Mr. Mackaye is less  
lucky than Allah. Allah never once was  
jilted by his Mohamed for a fairer-seem-  
ing charmer. Allah remained God, and  
Mohamed HIS prophet. A less constant  
Mohamed to his Allahs is the Editorial  
astronomer who has just invented the  
Mackaye Allah. One week it was Prof.  
Giddings who was the Allah of that Mo-  
hamed, and was announced as THE  
THING OF THINGS; another week the  
Allahship was conferred upon some other  
luminary. We have a distinct recollec-  
tion of at least four distinct Allahs hav-  
ing been successively set up and jilted  
by this fickle Mohamed as the real so-  
luters of the Social Problem. Mr.  
Mackaye is the latest.—Next!

Let the talk against J. D. Rockefeller  
come to an end. He attended church  
in Augusta, Ga., put a silver dollar into  
the plate when it was passed around,  
and then called the collector back and  
emptied his pockets of change to the  
amount of \$20. That should be suffi-  
cient refutation of all those slanderous  
charges concerning the Standard Oil's  
violating the law.

While the trial of Moyer, Haywood  
and Pettibone has been put off by the  
prosecution under one pretext or an-  
other, and is again put off "for some  
time the end of this month," and these  
obviously innocent men are now kept  
almost a year in jail "awaiting trial,"  
Harry Thaw, the Pittsburgh millionaire  
murderer, is to have his trial now, after  
a short half year's waiting.

United States Senator J. W. Bailey  
of Texas is a much injured man. True  
enough documents are being produced  
that he is a tool of the Standard Oil.  
True enough that should settle the  
qualification of a man to "represent the  
whole people." But what of his com-  
peers in the Senate? Can there be  
any greater injustice than that of pun-  
ishing one wrong-doer, and letting  
all the others continue in the enjoy-  
ment of the emoluments of their  
wrongful acts?

## LAURENS CALLS PREGNANT REASONING.

The letter of Henry Laurens Call to  
Frank Bohn, the National Secretary of  
the Socialist Labor Party, published  
elsewhere in this issue, is an economic  
document of prime value. As Voltaire  
said of Montesquieu that the latter's  
genius was instructive throughout, in-  
structive, not only in that in which he  
was right, but instructive also in that  
in which he erred, the statistical reason-  
ing of Mr. Laurens Call is highly  
instructive, instructive both in that in  
which he is sound and that in which  
his words are defective.

Mr. Laurens Call has aroused the ire  
of the plutocracy for the estimate on  
his part that "ONE PER CENT. of the  
population of the United States now  
own practically NINETY PER CENT.  
of the entire wealth of the nation." Editorialists, letters to papers, essays of  
various sizes, and allusions innumera-  
ble in the course of speeches have  
appeared in opposition to Mr. Laurens  
Call's estimate. It will have been  
noted that in all these instances the  
attack is directed, not against the es-  
timate, primarily, but against the  
method of arriving at it. The assail-  
ants do not proceed upon their own  
lines, and furnish a different estimate.  
Their position amounts to this—the  
estimate is correct provided the reason-  
ing by which it is arrived at is cor-  
rect also. They attack the reasoning.  
What is that reasoning?

Laurens Call reasons that the stocks  
of the corporations are expected to  
draw dividends, and that, as such they  
constitute an indebtedness "on the part  
of the public" to the owners of the  
same. He goes over the same ground  
a second time, reasoning that the prop-  
erty which these stocks are a cer-  
tificate of title to are power given the  
corporations to tax the public upon all  
its products, supplies and public ser-  
vices. From these premises the first  
conclusion arrived at is that these  
stocks, or "securities," constitute in  
fact a first lien, or "blanket mortgage"  
upon all the property of the nation, to  
the extent that, not until this incum-  
brance is lifted can "the farmer or  
other citizen" be said, in any true sense  
to own his farm, home or other prop-  
erty. It is from this preliminary con-  
clusion that Laurens Call arrives at the  
final one which forms the thesis of his  
paper—ONE PER CENT. of the popu-  
lation now own NINETY PER CENT.  
of the entire wealth of the nation.

The reasoning is correct, the only hook  
upon which assailants can and do hang  
an argument is a hook furnished by a  
certain unscientific use of terms that

Laurens Call incurs, and which Social-  
ist science warns honorable economists  
against. The terms are "the public,"  
"the citizen," etc.

Political economy knows no "public,"  
or "citizen." It only knows "classes."  
No hard and fast definition is possible  
of the "classes"—any more than such  
a definition is possible in biology with  
regard to the animal and the vegetal  
kingdom. And yet, not because there  
is a point where the line is undistin-  
guishable can it be denied that the  
elephant is an animal, the oak tree a  
vegetal. Likewise with the classes.  
They shade into each other; the shad-  
ing produces "the public" in the eyes of  
the unguarded. The scientist is not  
misled. He recognizes the "blanket  
mortgage-holding" class and the "blank-  
et mortgaged" class—the capitalist  
class and the working class. It mat-  
ters not whether the "mortgage," held  
by the Gas Trust, recently investigated  
and proved to draw huge dividends on  
stock four times watered, places under  
contribution the Ice Trust, recently also  
investigated and proved to draw huge  
dividends on stocks two-third watered.  
That does not matter in estimating the  
magnitude of the "blanket mortgage"  
holder. The fact is that in these in-  
stances the proceeds of the "blanket  
mortgage" fall wholly into the hands  
of a blanket mortgage-holding class—the  
CAPITALIST CLASS; while there is  
a class, the WORKING CLASS, into  
whose hands in no instance does one  
copper of the proceeds of the blanket  
mortgage-drop. That class is wholly  
"blanket mortgaged."

Had Laurens Call placed himself  
upon the scientific Socialist plane of  
terminology, his position would be un-  
assailable. As it is now, the looseness  
of his terminology affords the Plutocrats  
of capitalism their chance to resort to  
their usual tactics, the tactics of blur-  
ring the issue, by showing the inter-  
changeableness of liabilities, by point-  
ing to trifling instances where every-  
body seems to be mortgagor as well as  
mortgagee, and thereby setting up the  
claim that there is no "debtor" and no  
"creditor" class—an old dodge.

It is not the least valuable part of  
Laurens Call's contribution to the great  
economic issue of the day, that the  
negligence of his terminology affords  
the opportunity to refute and confute  
his assailants, and to sustain his pre-  
sident claim that only one per cent. of  
our population now own ninety per  
cent of the entire wealth of the land—  
in other words that the capitalist class  
has reduced the nation to a state of  
plutocratic feudal-serfdom, which calls  
for the revolution that shall overthrow  
this latest form of servitude.

## IMPROVED RECORD

FOR PARTY PRESS WORK—CINCINNATI'S ELOQUENT FIGURES—A WORD  
WITH OUR READERS.

For the week ending January 26, we  
received 150 subs to the Weekly People  
and forty-two mail subs to the Daily  
People, a total of 192, an improvement  
over the previous week's low record.

Those sending five or more subs were:  
Press Committee, Cincinnati, O., 9;  
Thos. Ballantyne, Canton, Ill., 9; John  
Perz, Phoenix, B. C., 7; C. Berkmaier,  
Van Couver, B. C., 5; F. Brown, Cleve-  
land, O., 5. As will be seen Cincinnati  
believes in figures talking.

Prepaid cards sold, San Pedro, Cal.,  
\$4; Fifth and Seventh A. D., N. Y.,  
\$2; French Branch, New York, \$1.50.

Apropos of the above record, we would  
like a word with our readers.

We take it that the readers of the  
Weekly People are more or less interest-  
ed in the Socialist Labor movement, of  
which the Weekly People is the uncon-  
promising advocate. By interest in the  
movement we mean the desire to aid  
its growth and development on to the  
day of its final triumph. The first thing  
to do in conformity with such desire  
is to promulgate the principles of the  
movement and set forth the tactics nec-  
essary to crystallize them into being. In  
other words we must first extend to  
others the mental revolution that we  
have gone through, and the means to  
this end is the press of the movement.  
By word of mouth an individual can do  
good work, but he can multiply his ef-  
forts manifold by utilizing the Party  
press which week by week will talk  
for him once he has made the introduc-  
tion.

We would ask of Weekly People read-  
ers in general that they do a little work  
for the movement. Those of you who  
have never sent in one new subscription  
do it now. The Weekly People is a  
champion worthy of your best efforts.  
There is no other paper like it. It meets  
fairly and without fear or favor any  
and all questions pertaining to the Labor  
Movement. It is without doubt the  
most fearless and uncompromising advo-  
cate of working class interests. It fills  
a need that no other paper can and  
because it is free. It is a free agent  
because, as the property of the Socialist  
Labor Party, it need not cringe to ad-

vertising or other patronage. These  
statements are not boasts, they are facts  
that explain why the Weekly People  
occupies its field and alone.

Surely there are few of our readers  
who have not acquaintances with peo-  
ple of more or less liberal tendencies  
who would appreciate their attention  
being brought to the Weekly People,  
and we would ask every reader to make  
a special endeavor to help along the  
propaganda of the movement by getting  
at least one new subscriber to the pa-  
per right now. There is no time like  
the present.

During the past two weeks Labor  
News orders have been fair for this  
season. John Kircher leads off with an  
order for 142 of the Sue books for  
which he sent the cash in advance; the  
S. L. P. of Great Britain got \$24.35  
worth of pamphlets; Paul Lundgard,  
Globe, Ariz., \$14.00; A. S. Carm, Swed-  
ish Organizer, \$12.25; Section London,  
Ontario, \$13.30; M. Rosenberg, Trenton,  
N. J., \$6.30; Louis Finn, Pittsburgh, Pa.,  
\$4.00 for Sue books; H. Lloff, New  
York, \$3.00 for the same; E. Muller,  
Orange, N. J., \$4.55; S. Bailey, Delta,  
Colo., \$3.00; H. J. Brimble, Florence,  
Colo., \$2.00; B. Swanson, Aberdeen,  
Wash., \$2.50; the following had orders  
to the amount of \$1.50 each: Gus  
Wefes, Borate Cal., Geo. Markstall,  
Kansas City, Mo., Attleboro, Mass.,  
Wilkesburg, Pa., Scandinavian Club,  
Chicago, I. W. W. headquarters Chi-  
cago, 20,000 leaflets, New Bedford,  
Mass., 1,000 leaflets; other orders,  
Globe, Ariz., \$5.00; Louisville, Ky., \$3.;  
Discovery, B. C., Wheeling, W. Va.,  
Newport News, Va., Emmett, Idaho;  
Chicago, Redlands, Cal., Hamilton, Ont.,  
Los Angeles, Cal., all had orders for  
one dollar or more each.

We have received a photo of the Los  
Angeles S. L. P. Book Exchange. It  
shows a well stocked store in a modern  
building on one of the best thorough-  
fares of the city, which is a credit, both  
to those conducting it and the party.

On Monday, January 28th, the new  
edition of Value, Price and Profit will  
be ready for shipment. There has been



UNCLE SAM AND BROTHER JONATHAN.

BROTHER JONATHAN (approaching  
Uncle Sam confidentially and in a whis-  
per)—Now tell me, what guarantee have  
we that the Socialists, if elected, won't  
sell out?

UNCLE SAM—Did the Abolitionists,  
or the Republicans when elected, sell  
out?

B. J.—No!

U. S.—Go further back; did the dele-  
gates to the Continental Congress, when  
elected, sell out to King George?

B. J.—No!

U. S.—Go still further back; did the  
Roundheads, who made the revolution  
against Charles I, sell out after they  
were elected to Parliament?

B. J. (visibly weakening)—No!

U. S.—Come again forward a little;  
did the bourgeois or the capitalists of  
France, when they captured the third  
estate, sell out to the Royalists?

B. J.—N-o-o!

U. S.—Now, I'll admit that the simple  
fact that none of these sold out would  
not be sufficient ground from which to  
conclude that the Socialists will not sell  
out.

B. J.—(Brightening up)—You think  
so, too, don't you?

U. S.—Yes. I say the simple fact that  
one man or set of men did not sell out  
is no guarantee that another won't—

B. J.—That's just what I think!

U. S.—The thing to look into is this:  
The reason why none of those sets of  
people sold out. If we find that the  
same reason does NOT exist with the  
Socialists there would be no guarantee  
that they won't sell out; but, if we  
find that the same reason DOES  
exist with the Socialists, then there  
WOULD be a guarantee that they won't  
sell out.

B. J.—Well, is there such a reason?

U. S.—Yes. The reason why the  
Northern Abolitionist-Republicans in of-  
fice did not sell out was that they were  
capitalists; and it was to their interest  
to abolish slavery, and thereby make  
labor "free" to compete with itself and  
have its members mutually cut one an-  
other's throat.

B. J.—Was that the milk in the co-  
conut?

U. S.—None other. The reason why  
the Revolutionary Fathers of the Con-  
tinental Congress did not sell out was that  
it was to their interest to keep their  
property, and not let King George tax it  
away from them.

B. J.—So?

U. S.—Exactly. Likewise with the  
Roundheads and the French Revolution-  
ists. You will ever find that an eco-  
nomic class, when it once acquires a con-  
sciousness of its own class interests,  
never sells out. Now, then, the people  
who become Socialists are either prole-  
tarians, workingmen who have reached  
a clear understanding of the fact that  
they and their families are dead unless  
Socialism is established; or they are men  
who, without yet being proletarians, are  
intelligent enough to realize that their  
turn will certainly come when they will  
be wage slaves, and who are decent  
enough to help, instead of retarding,  
human progress. The interests of such  
people will hold them straight, as all  
other revolutionary classes have been  
held straight. No man will sell himself  
out. The Socialist gives, by the very  
fact of his being one, the strongest guar-  
antee that he will be true to his plat-  
form.

B. J.—Well, that's reasonable enough.

U. S.—Will you, then, vote the ticket  
straight?



## CORRESPONDENCE

CORRESPONDENTS WHO PREFER TO APPEAR IN PRINT UNDER AN ASSUMED NAME WILL ATTACH SUCH NAME TO THEIR COMMUNICATION, BESIDES THEIR OWN SIGNATURE AND ADDRESS. NONE OTHER WILL BE RECOGNIZED.

## HOW CAPITALISTS DIVIDE AND CONQUER.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—The following extract from a well-known scientific publication will be interesting to the readers of The People. It is self-explanatory and needs no comment.

L. K.

Philadelphia, January 22.

"If the metallurgist in charge of works intends making any radical change in the manner of running his furnaces such as greatly increasing the size of his charge, insisting that nine charges per twenty-four hours shall be melted instead of eight or some such innovation that is peculiarly offensive to all furnace men and especially to reverberatory men, and has a good practical knowledge of furnace work himself, his best chance of success is to discharge his old gang if they profess that the plan is impossible and put on a gang of strangers who know nothing about furnace work. It is easier to run a furnace on a novel plan with men who know nothing about it than with those who know too much."

"It is difficult to avoid cliques about the furnaces and for the reason a judicious mixture of nationalities will often prevent the deceptions and the attitude of passive resistance to all improvements that characterize a body of experienced furnace men of any one nationality."

"A mixture of Irish and Cornish furnace men with an American foreman usually works well, as the men all dislike and distrust each other so much that they find it impossible to combine against the common enemy."—From "Modern Copper Smelting," by Edward Dyer Peters, Jr., seventh edition, 1895, pages 627-628.

## SENATOR CRANE.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—The recent nomination and assured election to the U. S. Senate of State Senator Winthrop Murray Crane, ex-Governor of Massachusetts, affords further evidence of how firm is growing the clutch of the capitalist class upon our law-making bodies.

Senator Crane's principal trust connection is with the American Bell Telephone and Telegraph Company, which is the main subsidiary branch of the gigantic Telephone Trust, whose aggregation of stocks and bonds of its subsidiary companies is said to be greater than that of the Standard Oil Company.

Crane is the largest stockholder of American Bell, his holdings of the capital stock of the company, together with that held by his brother Zenas being over \$1,000,000.

Senator Crane is also heavily interested in stocks and bonds of other telephone companies as branches of the Telephone Trust. He is also a director of the American Telephone and Telegraph Company, which is a holding company devised by the American Bell to evade the laws of Massachusetts.

When the line-up of capitalist telephone interests takes place in the U. S. Senate, it is easy to conjecture where Crane will stand.

In order to add prestige to Crane's nomination the majority of Democratic State Senators joined their votes with the Republicans, again sustaining the Socialist contention as to the oneness of the two parties, as wings of the capitalist culture. Of the Democratic members of the State Senate, Thomas P. Curley is a conspicuous member.

Senator Curley, while serving a sentence in the Charles Street jail in Boston for violation of the Civil Service laws, was expelled from the House of Representatives. After his sentence was completed he ran for the State senatorship and won out. There had been some talk of expelling him from the Senate, but after the Democratic support given Crane, the talk (buncombe) died out and on the week following Crane's victory, Curley was presented with a silver service along with the right hand of fellowship. The New England Telephone and Telegraph Company, another of Senator Crane's pet companies, is being threatened by a rival telephone company making use of automatic switchboards, thus eliminating telephone operators, and incidentally cheapening the cost to subscribers. The Boston Board of Aldermen having granted a franchise to the new telephone company (for financial reasons best known to themselves), the matter came up to Mayor Fitzgerald for his approval or veto.

What that worthy action was to be soon made evident by a full page advertisement appearing in the mayor's paper, "The Republic," in which advertisement the besuties and

advantages of subscribing only to the N. E. Telephone and Telegraph Company was set forth. After the "ad" appeared Mayor Fitzgerald was charged with having personally collected the advertising fee from the N. E. Telephone and Telegraph Company. On the following day Fitzgerald vetoed the new telephone company's franchise. The new telephone company, however, raised the valid contention that the mayor's veto was six hours too late, the time having expired during which his veto was law. Subsequently, the aldermen passed the franchise over the veto, thus eliminating the possibility of a legal fight. Evidently the mayor bled the N. E. Telephone and Telegraph Company for the price of its advertisement, and then thimble-rigged his veto so as to come in on the new company for a "price."

The above incident shows the value of the privately-owned press as a means whereby to get bribes a la advertising space. The "Republic" is owned and published by Mayor Fitzgerald and the advertisements from firms interested in getting next to the city treasury via Mayor Fitzgerald is said to net Fitzgerald over a quarter of a million dollars a year. As Fitzgerald's personal campaign expenses were over one hundred thousand dollars last year and his salary as mayor is but \$10,000, the foregoing revenue must approximate the stated sum, as it is his only other visible source of income. The paper poses as the leading Catholic paper of Boston. "Nuff, sed."

Frederic J. Boyle.

Boston, January 22.

## THE NOMINATION OF GLANZ.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—In the January 12 issue of The Weekly People, I notice a communication by Wm. Glanz as to his nomination for member of the National Committee of the Socialist Party. I wish to state that the nomination was not a joke, but was made by the writer in good faith in local Redlands, Cal., before Glanz's resignation was known to me, or before it appeared in The Weekly People.

I also wish to state that the reason I placed Glanz in nomination was the stand he took in the Unity Conference of New Jersey and said nomination was carried by local Redlands as one of their candidates.

The writer is not a wage worker, but a petty contractor, who in the past denounced De Leon and the Socialist Labor Party. But my eyes have been opened to the true revolutionary working class movement by a close study of the tactics of the S. P. and the S. L. P. on the economic and political field. After carefully reading the literature of the S. P. and the S. L. P., I hold that The Weekly People is the only clear cut Socialist paper published to-day. And carefully watching the A. F. of L. and its craft union and graft methods of the petty contractors in this city of Redlands, Cal., I therefore upheld Wm. Glanz in the stand he took in the Unity Conference for the I. W. W., the organization that does not allow the petty bourgeoisie to become dominating factors and run it into the ground.

I therefore came to the conclusion that it was such men as Wm. Glanz that we wanted on the N. C. of the S. P.

The nomination was made in good faith and it is the wish of the writer that more Glanzes were among the candidates than there are on the list submitted for our suffrage.

I will remain in the S. P. until the next National Convention. If the party does not throw off its A. F. of L. yoke and its petty bourgeois policy, I shall then unite my forces with the S. L. P.

Yours for the Revolution,

Vaso Chupovich.

Redlands, Cal., January 15.

## FACTS THAT SPEAK OF SACRIFICE AND ACHIEVEMENT.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—Some time ago it was announced through the columns of the Daily People that the "Socialist Women of Greater New York" (formerly of The Bronx), pledged themselves to raise \$100 towards the Moving Fund. This pledge, at the time, was only an aspiration; and, as the "Socialist Women of Greater New York" like to base themselves only upon accomplished facts, we did not deem it necessary to acquaint the readers of The People with our intention. We always are, and will be, of the opinion that the best policy to pursue is to let facts speak for themselves. But somehow our intentions got abroad and into The People.

Now that the \$100 pledge for the Moving Fund is a fact—\$185 having been

turned in with \$15.50 on hand awaiting to be turned in—it will not be without interest and benefit to the readers of The People to learn the great lesson, given by a pathetic fact, in a most simple, unassuming demonstration of a deep sincere devotion for our cause, that inspired us all to action and success.

On January 3 a meeting of the above named organization took place at the residence of Mrs. Frances Walters, 223 Willis avenue. The centre of attraction was the ticket committee. The report received proved most encouraging. Tickets, providing for the sale of a certain article for the benefit of the fund were printed and ready for distribution; as was also the article itself. We were rather earnest, realizing the hard task before us. Some were even pessimistic. What! Raise \$100?!!!

The chairwoman called for volunteers and suggestions how to make this enterprise the best possible success. "Does anybody wish to have the floor in regard to this matter?" "Yes," answered a gentle voice, meekly. It belonged to a true Socialist woman, a wage slave. "I pledge \$5.00 towards the Moving Fund, the savings for a little dress, but which I had no time to make, as I am working in a shop. But now, that money is needed for the Moving Fund, I am going to overcome my evening laziness and by working a little overtime promise to make that little dress as quick as possible. And I want to have fifty tickets also."

This simple, pathetic declaration acted like a revelation to us. We left that memorable meeting with a lesson deeply impressed upon our hearts and memories. That it went home was demonstrated at the following meeting by the reports presented. One reported \$15.10 worth of tickets sold; another one \$10 worth; a third, so much money collected, and so on down the list. It was one chain of triumphant reports.

Comrades, what have you got to say to the pathetic lesson given to us by our unassuming teacher? Will it not re-echo in your manly breasts, with deep-felt emotion, emulating to action and success?

Anna B. Touroff, Secretary,  
Socialist Women of Greater N. Y.  
New York, January 24.

## APPROPOS OF THE KANSAS CITY AMENDMENT.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—That the Socialist Labor Party, and especially its press, has rendered yeoman service to the I. W. W., none knows better than the avowed and secret enemies of the latter organization; and it is at least very doubtful if the difficulties within the I. W. W. would have culminated successfully, without the assistance of the Party and its press.

So far, so good. Yet, judging by the amendment to the Party constitution, offered by Section Kansas City, the idea seems to prevail that more should and must be done for the I. W. W., which, on the other hand, implies that all for which the Party stands has been done and therefore a wider field is needed to engage and employ our surplus energy. This the writer flatly denies, because he holds that the Party has a mission to fulfill, but there are no signs visible anywhere that the mission is accomplished; on the contrary, nearly all has as yet to be done. Ardent and persistent work is required to do all this, and it does not seem very wise to saddle new burdens to old ones, lest all will be crippled.

As there seem to be persons in our ranks with surplus time and energy it strikes me rather curiously that they have not employed their time and energy to the real advantage of both organizations. In the short time that the I. W. W. has been in existence, it had to contend with quite a number of strikes, and every time, when the strike was of any importance, the complaint was made public that the respective local capitalist press always sided with the employers and lied in the most shameful manner as regards the workers, notably was this the case in Schenectady.

If the writer is correctly informed there were several thousand men on strike in Schenectady, but there were not a hundred subscribers to our press, though it alone fought their battle. Now, here's the rub. If such criminal negligence is tolerated, every strike or lockout is doomed for the workers. If stress and correction is necessary, here is where it must set in first of all, for to allow or suffer the members to support the capitalist sheets and be betrayed at once in case of need is, indeed, ridiculous and criminal.

Now here is a wide field for all of our members who have time and energy to spare to exert themselves for the benefit of the S. L. P. as well as the I. W. W.; the more so, as it has been entirely neglected so far. Up till now our press has fought all the battles of the I. W. W.; then why not make the rank and file acquainted with it? If this had not been so thoroughly neglected, but better attended to, our own burden would be easier by now, to

the great advantage of the I. W. W. The proposed amendment will not amount to much if things are dragged on in the old rut; at best the Party will become an auxiliary or recruiting station for the I. W. W. but without any reciprocity to the Party. Surely, some of our members have a grand idea of what the Party stands for.

Fred Fellermann.  
Hartford, Ct., January 14, 1907.

## AN INTERESTING STUDY.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—This growing burg is an interesting study for a Marxian student. Every one and everything depends principally upon the Santa Fe Railway. It has shops here, it is a division, the junction of the California line, the Denver and the Chicago line via Kansas City.

The company has within the last year built a commodious club room with library and reading room. Complaint is heard that the company charged for billiards, pool and ten pins, but paid the city no license for same; also that company was using city water free.

I sat in a business house where the Japs, Mexican and Italian workers were getting their checks cashed. "\$42.70" was all I could hear, for Dec. pay, which I figure is \$13.37 1/2 per day. One can not hear a solitary complaint or remark from the business element in reference to these workers, or what they are being paid. I understand that the Japs, especially are in the machine, blacksmith and boiler shops, and I am positive they are in the round house wiping engines.

I can find nothing but Appeal to Reasonites here. They hold a charter in the I. W. W. One White got \$10, room and board from W. F. of M. convention with the promise that he would return and organize them. He never did nor could they get any word from him. Why? But, strange to say, pure and simple organizers came soon after and organized the carpenters, hod carriers, etc., all of whom were to be installed in the I. W. W. organization. The men I talked to tell me that they would have had the best local west of the Missouri River and east of California, both as to numbers and fighting qualifications. I have sent what particulars I could gather to W. E. Trautmann, and for him to write for further information.

They do not seem to have any knowledge of the last convention as they did not mention it to me or seem to wish for any information. They seemed to deplore the fact that White had done the way he did and that he had done the I. W. W. a great injury. I am very well satisfied there would or could have been a very strong local built up here, but it is also my opinion that they would have been with the Sherman crowd, as they would have had no means of getting information. There are four or five sugar factories in this county and in a year or two I do not doubt but what there will be more Japs, Mexicans and Italians than of all others put together, this is a good field for the S. L. P. to work in.

A Marxian Student.  
La Quanita, Colo., January 20.

## TOO LATE FOR CORRECTION, AS REQUESTED.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—In the Daily People of January 15, at the beginning of the fourth column of our contribution "As to Politics," an error has slipped through.

We say: "They have taught us not only that the political party agitation is useless but harmful to the industrial organization. From the Pacific to the Atlantic we have seen men eagerly listening to the industrialist speaker, to the expounding of the class struggle, the 'take and hold' theory; but no sooner would the speaker, accidentally being an S. L. P. man, start to show the 'difference' or something of that sort, than the men would turn away with a sneer at the politician!"

We would like to be correctly understood upon this very delicate point, so liable to create an unjust prejudice on the part of the membership of the S. L. P. against us.

Also in column first, Sandgren has not been quoted completely. The paragraph beginning: "The economic organization makes just such demands, etc." is his.

Since you promised that this contribution will be transferred to the Weekly People, we would suggest that these errors be corrected—if this can be done at the present time.

Yours for the Revolution,  
Jos. Wagner,  
Leon Vasillo.  
Edwardsville, Ill., January 20.

## OPEN LETTER TO WAYLAND.

New Orleans, La., Jan. 18.  
Mr. J. A. Wayland,  
Editor and Owner of Appeal to Reason,  
Girard, Kansas.

Dear Sir:—  
In your issue number 381, page one, under the caption of "Just a word," I

note the following advice: "No capitalist paper that refuses to print labor's side of the Colorado-Idaho controversy should be patronized by any workingman, or woman, or their sympathizers. I mean that literally—STOP THESE PAPERS COMING TO YOUR ADDRESS. WRITE THE EDITOR A CURT NOTE AND TELL HIM WHY. You have a power here that if wielded vigorously in the next few weeks will result in greater publicity than anything else you can do. STOP TAKING THESE UNFAIR CAPITALISTS SHEETS."

From this I assume that you are bitterly opposed to the suppression of the truth; that it is your belief that the truth, and nothing but the truth, should be told, regardless of whom it hurts. This MUST be your belief, since you virtually assert that the capitalist press has no right to lie in its own interests by declaring it to be "unfair" when it suppresses labor's side of the Colorado-Idaho conspiracy. I also gather that you do not believe in unfairness to an opponent; that both sides of a controversy should be placed before "the people" that they may be enabled to weigh and judge the matter intelligently; believing that when they are in possession of all facts from both sides that the truth will ever triumph over the lie. I have also gathered from your columns that it is your belief that men never lie, never suppress the truth but from motives of self interest, which motives are always and ever at variance with justice and right and are a menace to the common welfare. Do I understand you correctly? That is to say, do you really believe in fairness and that the truth should always be told?

If so, what I wish to point out to you is this: Your denunciation of the capitalist press is very fine, but your words are utterly at variance with your actions, for, if the capitalist press is "unfair" when it suppresses labor's side of this controversy, what defense have you to make for the outrageous manner in which you have suppressed the side of the revolutionists in the last I. W. W. convention? If it is an infamy for a capitalist paper to suppress truth that menaces its interests, by what process of reasoning do you arrive at the conclusion that you are a paragon of virtue when you suppress truth and give no better reason therefor than your personal hatred of one man? And, if you have not suppressed the truth, if the revolutionary Socialists are liars and the champions of a lie, why is it that you refuse them space in the Appeal to reply to you? You who denounce the capitalist press week in and week out for suppression, you who have said time after time that the refusal of the capitalist press to publish Socialist articles was a confession of their weakness and wrong, when you suppress the voice of men who have aided you well and unselfishly, how do you justify yourself? Reasoning from your own premises, are we not bound to arrive at the conclusion that, like the capitalist press, you suppress these voices because you fear, from some ulterior motive, the words they would speak? Are we not justified in concluding that they are right and you are wrong, else, were it not so, you would not hesitate to open your columns to discussion? Hidebound as are the papers down here, unfair as is the capitalist press, not even the worst of them has suppressed the Socialist side of controversies as brutally as you have suppressed the voice of the revolutionists in the I. W. W. convention. Yet, notwithstanding this you advise us to "stop these papers, these unfair capitalist sheets, coming to our address?" If we take your advice would it not logically follow that every Industrial Unionist in this country should at once cease receiving a paper so unfair to them as is yours? If not why not? By what alchemy do you transmute that which is infamous in a Capitalist editor to be virtue in yourself?

Answer me, or, if you cannot do so, hand this letter to Comrade Debs when he enters your office, as he says he intends to do, and ask him to let me know how he can associate with those who have no reverence for the truth, with those who denounce the censorship of the Czar, but do not hesitate to suppress the voice of these he helped to lead into the battle for Socialist Unionism?

Ask him how he can bring himself to use his own loved name and the magic name of Haywood to help increase the circulation of a paper that violates every principle for which they both stand?

Ask him if he and Haywood are going to desert us after leading us into this fight?

In conclusion, a copy of this letter goes to the New York "People"—if you keep it from the comrades of the Socialist party, they will not.

Awaiting your reply, I remain,  
Yours for the Revolution,  
Covington Hall.

Watch the label on your paper. It will tell you when your subscription expires. First number indicates the month, second, the day, third the year.

## LETTER-BOX

OFF-HAND ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS

NO QUESTIONS WILL BE CONSIDERED THAT COME IN ANONYMOUS LETTERS. ALL LETTERS MUST CARRY A BONA FIDE SIGNATURE AND ADDRESS.

W. W., NEW YORK.—The right of way in the discussion "As To Politics" is now given only to those who oppose political action. There are several such at hand now. No space for more than one a week.

S. E. D., WACO, TEX.—Mahoney, the "Acting President of the W. F. of M." wrote in "Full Regiments" to Sherman—"I recognize you as the President of the I. W. W." The Executive Board of the W. F. of M. repudiated this stand by deciding to side with neither side until their own convention shall decide.

C. H., NEW YORK.—As to the difference between the platforms of the Socialist Labor Party and the Socialist party?—the latter has been well described by Berger (S. P.) as "a literary pronouncement." The S. L. P. platform is a sociologic document.

P. L. Q., NEWARK, N. J.—First—The letter to the Transvaal was not published sooner because its publication required the sanction of the N. E. C.

Second—E. Ducommun, who received the Nobel prize for peace in 1902, was a Swiss; W. E. R. Cremer, who received the same prize in 1904, was an Englishman.

F. J. B., REVERE, MASS.—The suggestion for the distribution and subdivision of matter in Daily and Weekly People is good. Thankfully received. Shall be kept in mind. But think not it is disregarded if appearances should indicate it is not followed. It may seem strange, but is a fact, that such matters depend greatly upon the mechanical capacities of a paper. Now, then, the mechanical capacities of a paper, that does not and may not depend upon advertisements, nor upon hush-money from labor fakirs, are limited.

C. P., CHICAGO, ILL.—Such a complaint, or memorial, should first be addressed to the headquarters of the I. W. W., Bush Temple, Chicago Ave., and No. Clark Street, in your city.

M. H. S., CHAMPAIGN, ILL.—Now to your sixth question—

Lawrence Call's figures and statistical reasoning are correct. Only one per cent. of the population now own ninety per cent. of the national wealth. A corps of 121 assistants has been engaged to hunt up the facts for your remaining questions. Soon as they report, answers will be given.

W. A. S., SIDNEY, N. S. W.—Each State in the Union follows its own "genius" in the matter of the ballot. Even in the States where the "Australian" system is said to prevail, the variations are numerous. In Massachusetts the candidates are assorted alphabetically under the head of the different offices run for. In New York each party has a column on which all the party's candidates are entered. Each column is headed by the party's name, and that is surmounted by the party's "Emblem." Underneath that "Emblem" is a circle. If a person wants to vote a certain party's ticket straight, he can do so in two ways—either make a cross in the circle, and nothing more; or make a cross in front of the names of all the candidates down the line. If a voter does not make a cross in any circle, then his vote counts only for the individual candidates before whose name his cross appears. If a voter makes a cross in the circle of one party and one or more crosses before a candidate or candidates under another circle, it means that he votes the whole ticket in whose circle he has made a cross, except for those candidates in that column whom he has "scratched" by specifically voting for

individual and corresponding candidates under some other circle.—The above answers question five also, as to voting for candidates of different parties.  
Next question next week.

M. B., SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.—In order to give an opinion on the bill, something more is needed than a report of it. Let's have the bill itself.

C. O. G., DENVER, COLO.—Mr. Adolf Lowenthal, the associate of Breyer in running the A. F. of L. Cloth Spenglers' Union in the interest of the larger concerns, is, of course, an S. P. man. He also happens to be one of the members of the Volkszeitung Corporation who, on the night of July 10, 1899, attempted to take forcible possession of The People, and was bundled out for his pains.

E. C., PROVIDENCE, R. I.—The open letter to Chancellor Day of Syracuse is good and will be published provided you allow your name to appear in full as the signer. An open letter should not be published anonymously. Initials for signature are anonymous.

S. W., ST. JOSEPH, MO.—Continue reading. Whosoever in the S. P. accuses The People of vilification utters a direct and an indirect untruth. It is an indirect untruth in that it implies that the S. P. press is a clean affair, whereas vilification is its only weapon towards the S. L. P. It is a direct untruth seeing that, as you happily express it, "The People is no more a villifier than the Bible is a villifier when it calls Judas Iscariot the names we all know."

T. L., WATERBURY, CONN.—In the first place read just above. In the second place, The People is not intended as a substitute for a cigar or a game of pinochle to idle men; or men intellectually lazy.

H. F. F., SOUTH MANCHESTER, N. H.—Certainly! certainly! Come out with any criticism of the S. L. P. that may be weighing on your chest. The People is no private property. It wants light, and cannot profit by turning down the light. Only make your article concise and clear.

J. D. J., MADISON, WIS.—Whence that notion that the capitalist class have developed "the knack of government"? Capitalists are such poor governors (all sneaks are) that they find it necessary to hire politicians to do the governing for them. The feudal lord himself governed; the capitalist lord buys men who are in the political business—self-appointed specialists in governing.

G. A., NEW YORK.—"Whoso, clinging to a rope, severeth it above his hands, must fall; it being no defense to claim that the rest of the rope is sound, neither any deliverance from peril, as he shall find."—Your S. P. cannot live without the Volkszeitung Corporation. Cut that rope above your head and you will founder worse than you are floundering now. Terra firma lies within the S. L. P. and the I. W. W.

V. H. K., NEW YORK; C. R., NEW YORK; H. L. H., CAMBRIDGEPORT, MASS.; L. M. G., HAMILTON, CANADA; W. R. P., SEATTLE, WASH.; M. S., SCHENECTADY, N. Y.; M. W. M., GRASS VALLEY, CAL.; L. H., LOWELL, ARIZ.; J. E., VENTURA, NEV.; B. J., BULLFROG, NEV.; J. T., CHICAGO, ILL.; F. W. A., CHARLESTON, S. C.; N. D. K., WATERTOWN, N. Y.; J. S., PROVIDENCE, R. I.; E. C., MARION, IND.; J. F. W., WINONA, MINN.; A. M. S., GAGETOWN, MICH.; W. S., FREDONIA, KANS.—Matter received.

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## OFFICIAL

**NATIONAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE**  
Frank Bohn, National Secretary, 2-6 New Reade street, New York.  
S. L. P. OF CANADA.  
National Secretary, Thos. Maxwell, 798 Dundas street, London Ont.  
**NEW YORK LABOR NEWS CO.**  
2-6 New Reade street, New York City (The Party's literary agency.)  
Notice—For technical reasons no party announcements can go in that are not in this office by Tuesday, 10 p. m.

## N. E. C. SUB COMMITTEE.

Regular meeting of N. E. C. sub committee held on Sunday, January 27, 1907, at 2-6 New Reade street. Bok chairman, and Olpp secretary, pro tem. Present, Connolly, Romary, Walters, Jacobson, Maren, McCormick, Chase, Crawford, Heyman, and Vaughan. Absent, Teichlauf and Wilton. (kindly note and attend next meeting.)

Organizer Abelson appeared in behalf of Section New York, asking for an interpretation of Art. 2 Section 14, in reference to members stricken from rolls. Motion, that a member stricken from rolls for non-payment of dues on paying 6 months dues be again considered a member without reapplying for admission, was carried.

Moren and Heyman were elected recording sec'y and treasurer respectively. Nominations of an Auditing committee resulted in the following: Lechner, A. Levine, Traurig, H. Teichlauf, L. Laferty, J. Scherzer, J. Hammer and E. Monella. The committee will consist of three members. The National Secretary was instructed to write and inquire whom of the above nominees would accept.

Crawford, Heyman, Connolly, Teichlauf and Olpp were elected as a press committee.

It was decided that the sub committee recommend to the members of the N. E. C. that copies of the proceedings of the N. E. C. meetings be sent to the secretaries of all State Committees. Secretary was instructed to request the N. E. C. members to answer this recommendation within one month.

A communication was received from Fred Fellerman of New Haven in connection with party press management. John Hossack appeared before the committee, expressing his willingness to accept the management with E. Touriff as associate manager. Upon discussion of further business Hossack was elected manager of Labor News Co. with Touriff as associate.

In the matter of Section Tacoma, Wash. a special committee was elected to report at the next meeting. Vaughan, Walters and McCormick being the committee.

A communication from Lazarus Abelson, organizer of Section New York containing a request of the section to have the series of lectures delivered by National Secretary Frank Bohn published by the Labor News Co. was referred to Press committee.

From State secretary of Virginia, in relation to the inadequate number of stamps purchased by Section Roanoke, and asking whether a member in arrears with his dues has a right to vote at party meetings. It was decided to instruct the Virginia state committee that it is the sense of this committee that a member is entitled to vote until he is in arrears with his dues for not more than three months.

It was decided to have the party constitution printed in the German language.

National Secretary, Frank Bohn reported that he closed the lease for the building at 25 City Hall place.

The financial report was then given by the treasurer for week ending January 24th, income, \$94.85; expenses, \$96.08. For the week ending January 12, income, \$46.55; expenses, \$20.54. For the week ending January 19, income, \$16.40; expenses, \$19.47. For the week ending January 30, income, \$29.00; expenses, \$30.41.

A picture presented by a comrade from Yonkers, the proceeds from the sale of which are to go to the Moving Fund, was referred to the Socialist Women of Greater New York.

It was decided to notify Section Kings County to elect a member to sub committee, in place of Henry Kuhn, who did not accept.

A motion to photograph the new quarters of party, resulted in leaving the matter to the hands of comrade Hossack. Adjournment followed.

A. Moren, Rec. Sec'y.

## N. Y. S. E. C.

Regular meeting held at headquarters, Daily People building, 2-6 New Reade street, New York City, on Friday, January 25. Lechner in chair, Kuhn and Archer absent. Minutes approved.

Correspondence, vote on nominations for candidates for S. E. C. members, from Section Kings, New York and Scandinavian. The vote showed that Kuhn, Lechner, Ebert, Olpp, Walsh, Augustine, Neuhau, Teichlauf, Moren,

Mueller, Archer, Hurwitz, Engliert and Moonella were elected the candidates, in the order given. From Section New York requesting replacement of lost stamps. Granted. From Section Onondaga (Syracuse) requesting information on result of recent circular "On Agitation." Referred to Correspondence Bureau for answer.

Correspondence Bureau reported on progress of organization work in Queens; on letter from Patchogue, L. I. reporting speech of J. L. B. Gariety, socialist party substitute for John C. Chase, at meeting in that town; on correspondence with Section Gloversville and Newburgh; on letters received from Section Schenectady and Albany, both of whom have enthusiastically adopted tri-city lecture plan suggested by this committee, and will launch it, beginning first Sunday in February; on Jamestown spring campaign, which section Chataqua will enter, aided by Boris Reinstein of Buffalo, acting at the request of and on behalf of the S. E. C. Report received, endorsed and Patchogue letter ordered published in the People.

Secretary reported having issued call and blanks for general vote for S. E. C. members. Endorsed. Meeting then adjourned.

J. Ebert, Sec'y.

## CANADIAN N. E. C.

Regular meeting of N. E. C., London, Canada, January 11th. Pearce in chair. Weber absent, no excuse. Minutes adopted after correction.

Communications: From James H. Thompson of Vancouver. The secretary was ordered to send him constitution and draw attention to clause 15, section 2. From New York Labor News Co. sending receipt to N. E. C. in full for \$21.50—re constitution, received and filed. From New York Labor News Co. a bill of the defunct section of Hamilton for \$524. Referred to R. E. Burns and members at large in Hamilton; 5 voting for; 1 contra. From J. Hucks of Hamilton sending in application card properly filled out; admitted as a member-at-large. From R. E. Burns of Hamilton, giving information re city elections and asking whether his position of repudiating Barrett as a Socialist candidate was correct. Carried unanimously to inform Burns that his position was correct. From J. Wakefield and W. J. Dorman of Montreal, ordered to be sent to the organizer of Section Montreal. From Leach of Montreal saying that section was now doing business as it should and sending \$100 for constitutions. Secretary reported answering, which was endorsed. From Section London sending in report 10 members in good standing. Same received and filed.

W. D. Forbes, Secretary.

## CHICAGO ATTENTION!

Section Chicago, Socialist Labor Party is going into the Spring campaign and has nominated a city ticket as follows: Mayor, J. Billow; City Clerk, M. Billow; City Treasurer, T. M. Davis.

In order to have a place on the ballot it will be necessary to secure seven thousand signatures, which means that all our friends will have to set to work. We call upon all comrades and sympathizers to help us along in securing these signatures. The time is short, for the petitions must be in by the 28th of February. To get them we must set to work at once.

All those wishing to get petitions can do so by writing to the undersigned who will forward them promptly.

T. M. Davis, 142 Ptoomac Ave.

## ATTENTION, BOSTON.

George Nelson will speak on "Organization and the Class Struggle," at the S. L. P. headquarters, Room 1, 1105 Tremont street, at 3 p. m., Sunday, February 3, 1907.

Readers of the People are invited to attend. Bring your friends. The committee in charge will guarantee an interesting lecture, with free discussion.

## DE LEON TOUR.

Arrangements for the tour of Daniel De Leon are now so far advanced as to permit the announcement that the opening address will be made Sunday, March 3, at New Castle, Pa. The tour will take from six to eight weeks and all important cities west of St. Louis will be visited. Most of the important points have been heard from, invariably requesting a date. Some slow sections, however, are urged to send answers to my late letter without further delay, so that dates may be assigned.

Frank Bohn,

National Secretary, S. L. P.

## LOS ANGELES I. W. W.

Los Angeles, January 21.—A very progressive step in the labor movement was taken here in Los Angeles last Wednesday evening at Mammoth Hall. A good healthy I. W. W. Building Constructors' local was launched, several men who have been prominent in the A. F. of L. had become so disgusted with craft unionism they decided to unite in the I. W. W. and throw off the Gompers craft yoke forever.

## EUREKA INCIDENT

## BUT ONE OF MANY IN CONFLICT BETWEEN EMPLOYER AND EMPLOYEE.

Significant Nevertheless On Account of Its Universality—The Part Played by the Craft Union in It—How To Prevent a Recurrence.

Eureka, Cal., January 21.—The enclosed article, rejected by the editor of the Humboldt Daily Times, on the ground that "it does not deal with the situation, but takes advantage of it to propagate views, good, bad or indifferent," was ordered sent to The People, with a request for publication. The incident referred to therein occurred on the afternoon of January 8 in Eureka. A number of non-union stevedores, on their way home from work, were met by a body of union men or sympathizers. Hot words ensued, followed by a fight in which shots were exchanged from both sides, resulting in the death of two non-union men—Albert and Wm. Jenks, and in the serious wounding of one union man—John Hayes. A coroner's jury of business men, sitting inquest over the remains of the two Jenks, brought in a verdict implicating about thirty members of the Eureka Longshoremen's Union, three of whom are in jail under the charge of murder. The shooting affair is an aftermath of the recent strike of the Sailors' Union of the Pacific. During the progress of that strike the lumber and freight companies of this county took advantage of the craft divisions obtaining, to form what is known as the Humboldt Stevedores' Association, "for the loading and unloading of vessels without interference from any union." About two hundred non-union stevedores were imported, and the union longshoremen locked out from all except a very few vessels. Since the affray of January 8 the lockout has been extended until now scarcely twenty union stevedores out of 250 are employed in this port. The sailors settled their strike on the basis of the non-recognition of any other union, and, of course, are working here with the "scab" stevedores.

Press Committee, Local 330, I. W. W.

Editor Times.—The deplorable incident of the afternoon of January 8, in which two non-union workmen lost their lives and one union man lies in the hospital with a bullet in his body, has been the occasion of much excited comment by Eureka citizens. That conclusions have been diverse and conflicting was to be expected, when we take into account the different interests of the commentators and the various standpoints from which they look at the incident. But with due respect to the opinions of others, it appears to us the greater number of those who have discussed this unfortunate affair have missed its real significance. Hence we beg a little space in the "Times" to present our view, assuming entire responsibility for the conclusions herein set forth.

Such an affair as a fight between union and non-union workmen is by no means uncommon. It happens almost universally in industrial conflicts. Hardly a strike of any size has taken place in this country in the past thirty years which has not been accompanied by more or less violence or bloodshed. On account of its universality, the Eureka incident is therefore all the more significant. It points to a world-wide, deep-seated cause for such events, wherever they may occur. That underlying cause is found in the modern system of industry, which keeps society divided into two economic classes with opposing interests. On the one hand stands the class that owns the land and capital of the nation and employs labor to make profits; on the other hand the class that possesses nothing but labor power, and receives wages in return for the use of that labor power sold to the owners of land and capital. The working class, using the tools of production and the raw materials obtained from the land, produces all wealth. The product of the toilers is divided into two parts—that which the workers get, wages; and that which their employers keep, profits. It cannot be divided in any other way. As a consequence of this economic relationship between the class that gets profits and the class that receives wages, there is a constant and unavoidable conflict of interests. The employer wants more profits. He can only get them by reducing wages. The worker wants more wages. He can only get them by reducing profits. Hence the inevitable war between these two classes. The employer organizes to carry on that war—to further their interests; the workers in turn form unions to resist the aggressions of their masters.

From the standpoint of the employing class the whole problem consists in keeping the workers divided and fighting each other. While various institutions are employed to this end, probably the

most effective means, strange as it may seem at first thought, is the craft union. That union is organized on the lines of past industrial conditions. Consequently, instead of uniting the working class into a solid, well-disciplined body to meet the power of the united employers, the craft union divides the workers into a multitude of independent bodies or crafts, which are powerless to resist the aggressions of the employers. Furthermore, most of these craft unions form themselves into close guilds; or job trusts, excluding their fellow workers by means of high admission fees, apprenticeship restrictions and other devices to limit the membership of the union to the number of jobs available in the community.

Here is how it works: A number of employees, wishing to improve their condition, or prevent wages from declining, form a union, say of stevedores. Knowing that numbers are necessary to strength, this new union makes conditions for admission easy at the start. The initiation fee is placed, say at \$2.00 to begin with. After a time the number of men in the union commence to crowd the number of jobs in sight. Then the fee is increased—it leaps upward to \$5; then to \$10; to \$25, or higher. Other restrictions to membership are imposed. Perhaps the books of the union are closed, and all further applicants denied admission on any terms. All such applicants who attempt to work as non-union men are branded "scabs" by the union. Now the employer appears on the stage to play his role. He has the union at his mercy and does not hesitate to use his advantage to the utmost. The employer begins to turn the screws. A strike is ordered, or perhaps a lockout. The employers organize a stevedores' association and proceed to import strike breakers. Most of these strike breakers are ex-union men, who in their ignorance have been made "scabs" through sad experiences with high admission fees and closed unions. Some of them are professional strike breakers, picked for the most part out of the slums of cities, and ready at all times for adventures involving violence. Quite often, one or two such adventurers are introduced into the union, where they work on hot-headed members to incite them to lawless actions. Union and non-union men meet. Fist fights ensue. At another encounter clubs may be used, and, finally, the community is shocked by the crime of murder. The organs and agencies of so-called "public opinion" are turned loose against the strikers, and the circle is rounded—the union goes out of business. But the round begins again with the strike breakers, who, in time, themselves form a union to resist a reduction of wages or some other manoeuvre of their employers. And the same sad experiences are repeated in substantially the same way.

Such, in brief, is the story of many a craft union, as all will testify who have followed intelligently the history of the American labor movement.

To prevent a recurrence of such deplorable affairs as that of January 8 is not possible so long as the workers are divided in craft unions, "where one set of workers is pitted against another set of workers in the same industry, thereby helping to defeat one another in wage wars." Only by uniting the forces of labor, so that "an injury to one worker is regarded as an injury to all"; only by organizing to fight the inevitable war with the employing class—only thus will the workers cease fighting among themselves, obtain better conditions for their class, and finally secure the necessary power and training to assume control of industry and organize the Republic of Labor, wherein economic classes shall have been done away with, and each worker shall receive not a part only of what he produces, but the full value of his product.

Press Committee, Local 330, I. W. W.  
B. H. Williams, Secretary.  
Eureka, Cal., January 17.

## COFFIN NAILS

For Capitalism—The Way to Drive Them In.

To Individual members, Sections and Sympathizers of the Socialist Labor Party.

Comrades:—The Socialist Labor Party of Greater New York will celebrate their annual Spring Festival by holding a Concert and Ball at Grand Central Palace on Sunday, March 17th. As in the past a Bazaar and Fair will be held in conjunction with this affair and we call upon you to do your share in making it a success. Whatever you may be able to produce yourselves or by calling upon your wives, sisters and sweethearts who are talented with the needle or otherwise gifted in making objects for this purpose, the committee will do its best to dispose of profitably for the benefit of the Daily People. We do not think it is necessary to here emphasize at length the importance of strengthening financially the daily organ that gives expression to the as-

## GOING FORWARD

## DESPITE SETBACKS IS REVOLUTION IN GOLDFIELD, NEVADA.

Capitalists, Saved From Complete Drubbing in Strike by Conservatives, Find Working Class Very Much Alive—Monster Joint Bloody Sunday and Meyer-Haywood Demonstration Tells the Tale.

Goldfield, Nev., January 22.—Due to the exorbitant prices for necessities of life, Goldfield Miners' Union amended their constitution and by-laws to read, "\$5 shall be the minimum scale for all work in and around the mines, mills and smelters. Company to furnish gum clothes in all wet workings." This amendment was read at three meetings and voted on. At the third reading our big hall was taxed to its capacity, and during the discussion . . . attempt made to oppose the amendment. The amendment carried with not a dissenting vote.

The scale went into effect the second day following. The respective companies were notified. No attempt at negotiation was made from either side. The miners were enjoying their enforced holiday. A stranger could not tell that Goldfield was the scene of a class conflict.

But our enemy was not asleep. One lease after another shut down. In the meantime, the stock went down and something had to be done and a scheme was evolved in their capitalist empty heads, which they must have learned from the Civic Federation. They submitted a proposition wherein they acknowledged our wrongs and misery, but alleged they were going to do away with them by co-operating with the Union and build a store and lower the cost of living; they also wanted to build change rooms and compel the miners to use them. This proposition was submitted and the miners turned it down as an insult, not one voting for it. Officers and committees were instructed not to submit to anything less than a \$5 scale.

By this time the outside world knew something was happening. The mouthpieces of the capitalist class had falsely stated that toughs, anarchists and agitators were in Goldfield committing all sorts of crimes, under the leadership of Vincent St. John, "the trouble breeder."

Our benevolent Lord, "Automatie George," who is sometimes called, George Wingfield, uttered himself to the effect that the miners of Goldfield were a bad lot, being composed of thugs, who had been driven out of every camp in the west. The Denver "Post" and Cripple Creek "Times," stated that the Goldfield mine owners had employed Sheriff Bell and 50 fearless gun fighters from Cripple Creek to come here and clean up the camp.

This George Wingfield is a millionaire mine owner and partner of Senator Nixon. George used to be a cowboy and graduated to a cardsharp and knight of the loaded dice. Not very long ago the Coast papers published a scandal which took place in Frisco, in one of the leading hotels. The ex-love of Gambler George (who had been a resident of the red light district in Goldfield and Tonopah), threatened to kill Millionaire George, who she claimed to be her husband; and he denies he has been living with her in state of poverty; and they had schemed together marking cards and she had furnished him with money; and now he has forsaken her. Old story of the west. This man is accusing the miners of being thieves and thugs!

During all this time, the strike was playing havoc with the stock market, the life of the wildcats. The stockholders got uneasy, as did some of our members who held a few shares. Stockbroker and

pirations of the English speaking revolutionary proletariat of America. Suffice it to say that all aid given to the Daily People is so many more nails in the coffin of capitalism. You cannot better employ your moments of leisure between now and March 17th than by creating some object for this Bazaar and Fair.

## IMPROVED RECORD.

(Continued from page four)  
once on the bills which you have received within the past ten days. In view of the splendid results for the call for the Moving Fund the claim that other payments cannot be made at present might seem justified, but we notice that the Moving Fund is coming largely from Sections and others who also keep their accounts here paid up.

Our instructions now are to enforce the order of the 1904 National Convention—prohibiting us to extend credit. We shall from this on enforce the rule to the extent of granting credit only

Pinkertons were scattering discipline in our ranks; and found an easy mark with those whose horizon is a job and a good master to prejudice him against the agitators. They give their masters the opportunity to pave the way for a little concession, so they would not be defeated altogether.

The mine owners sought a second conference. The president appointed a committee, with himself as one. They submitted a proposition, \$5 shall be the minimum scale for all skilled labor and underground work and rubber furnished where needed and \$4.50 for common labor on top; also change room. The committee submitted this proposition against the decision of the previous meeting. When confronted with the minutes of previous meeting, the President said he not only submitted it but recommended its adoption.

One member of the committee excused himself saying he was ignorant of former meeting's proceedings and advised everybody to vote the report down. But the stockholders and Jobites were there to howl down any attempt to appeal to their manhood so the proposition was left to a referendum vote, which carried as submitted, 1,294 for and 554 against.

The class war of Goldfield is temporarily over. We, the minority, beat our employer but were prevented from giving him a complete drubbing by our own brother members. But we are not despairing. There were 554 men who revolted against such treatment and every one of them would gladly submit, if the Goldfield Miners' Union had proved themselves true to the preamble of the I. W. W. which says that an injury to one is an injury to all and had stood for the topmen as well as they did for themselves.

Karl Marx has well said in his 18th Brumaire, something to this effect: The Working Class spontaneously is moving towards its emancipation and getting defeated; but it looks back with scorn on its former attempts and tries again till it goes so far that it cannot go back. So did the working class of Goldfield. The night they took the defeat, they were not like dogs, sinking away; their aspirations would not let them. They decided to remember the second anniversary of Bloody Sunday and demonstrate against the imprisonment of our brothers in the Idaho jail. A monster parade was the result. On Sunday, the 20th of January, all the members of the Union assembled at 10 A. M. in front of the hall, decorated themselves with red badges inscribed in black, "Anniversary Bloody Sunday. Moyer, Haywood and Pettibone." They lined up 3,000 strong to march behind banners like this: "Second Anniversary of St. Petersburg Massacre. Shall Our Brothers Be Murdered? If they pack a jury to hang our men, we will pack Hell full with them." After the parade the men assembled in front of hall where Vincent St. John gave a short but forceful address. At 7.30 P. M. we had a mass meeting in the hall, which was attended to the full capacity of the hall. Several speeches showed up the crimes of the capitalist class, as they were perpetrated on the working class. Robert Randall spoke on the massacre at St. Petersburg and what led up to it. Morris Preston followed by showing the capitalist class of America were using the same methods as the Czar of Russia. After him came St. John.

St. John said the capitalist had committed three strokes against the working class. On two of them the curtain had been rung down, dyed with the blood of martyrs of the working class, one the Mollie McGuire, the other, the Chicago hanging in 1887.

"Now," he thundered, "shall this third curtain be rung down the same way? Are you going to see the blood of these three men spilled? If you do, you will go down in slavery. For some time to come you will be lower curs than dogs and won't deserve anything but the kicks of your masters."

"For my part," he went on, "every word that banner contains," pointing to it and reading, "If they pack the jury to hang our men, we will pack Hell full with them," I mean." Here St. John was interrupted by applause, which lasted for several minutes; and cries, such as "here too," and "we'll be there," "you're not the only one," were heard all over the hall. Two resolutions, one on Bloody Sunday another on the imprisonment of our brothers were read and adopted with much applause. After adoption the floor was given to everybody who desired to take it. Several more then spoke.

The meeting, like the parade, proved to be a howling success. Therefore, I said Marx spoke too well; the working class will instinctively resent the blows which are struck at it from time to time; and the capitalist to-day is shaking in his stolen boots. He cannot flee from the class struggle no more than Frankenstein could from the creature of his own creation.

To these upon whom we can rely for prompt and regular payment.

Pay up your bills and untie our hands.

## SECTION CALENDAR.

Under this head we shall publish standing advertisements of Section headquarters, or other permanent announcements. The charge will be five dollars a year for five lines.

Kings County General Committee—Second and fourth Saturdays, 8 p. m. at Weber's Hall, corner of Throop avenue and Stockton street, Brooklyn.

General Committee, New York County—Second and fourth Saturday in the month, at Daily People building, 2-6 New Reade street, Manhattan.

Offices of Section New York County at Daily People building, 2-6 New Reade street, Manhattan.

Los Angeles, Cal., Headquarters and public reading rooms at 400 East Seventh street. Public educational meetings Sunday evenings. People readers are invited to our rooms and meetings.

Section Chicago, Ill., meets second and fourth Wednesday in the month, 8 p. m. at 592 Fulton street.

Sec. Cleveland, Ohio, S. L. P. meets every alternate Sunday, beginning first Sunday in November, 1906, at 356 Ontario street (Ger. Am. Bank Bldg.) top floor, at 3 P. M.

Headquarters Section Cincinnati, O., S. L. P., at I. W. W. Hall, 12th and Jackson streets. General Committee meets every 2nd and 4th Thursday. German, Jewish and Hungarian educational meetings every Wednesday and Sunday. Open every night.

Section Blakes, Arizona, is still alive and kicking. All S. L. P. men coming to Bisbee, please communicate with M. A. Aaron, General Delivery.

Section Spokane, Wash., S. L. P. free reading room 217 Front avenue. Visiting comrades, I. W. W. members and all others invited. Business meetings every Sunday morning 11 a. m.

Section San Francisco, Cal., S. L. P. Headquarters, Hungarian Socialist Federation, Lettician Socialist Labor Federation, 709 Octavia street.

Section Allentown, Pa., S. L. P. meets every first Saturday in the month at 8 p. m. Headquarters 815 Hamilton street.

Section Providence, R. I., 81 Dyer st., room 8. Every Tuesday night at 8 p. m. 2nd and 4th regular business, others devoted to lectures. Science class Wednesday nights.

New Jersey State Executive Committee, S. L. P.—J. C. Butterworth Sec'y, 110 Albion ave., Paterson; A. Loeig, Fin. Sec'y, 266 Governor street, Paterson, N. J.

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